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ESSAY ON FARM BUILDINGS,

By CHARLES B. CALVERT, Esq. President of the Maryland State Agricultural Soc.—to whom was awarded the Premium offered by the Society.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE MD.
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—

Your Committee, appointed under a resolution to examine and report upon such Essays and Plans of Farm Buildings as should be submitted for premium, beg to report, that for this premium there was no competition, there being but one essay and plan of farm buildings placed in their charge for consideration.

Their regret, however, for this seeming want of interest in a subject of such magnitude to the farming interest, was greatly diminished by the excellence of the paper and accompanying plan presented. They are constrained to say, that they can scarcely conceive of any arrangement of building of which space could be better economized—the cleanliness and comfort of the animals more thoroughly secured, and their health as promoted by light and ventilation, more perfectly attained. The plan is recommended too, by its admission of the freest selection in the mode of disposing of the excrements of the animals. They may be either removed by the drains, admirably arranged for the purpose, into a reservoir, and thence conducted in a liquid state, as suggested by the author, through pipes to the various parts of the farm—or the liquid voidings being taken up by coarse straw, or other cheap absorbent, may with facility be transferred together with the solid excrements, to the compost heap. The advantage of economy of time and labor have been eminently attained—the feed man having the least possible distance to go from the feed room to supply the animals with their food.

The essay, descriptive of the building, is lucid and perspicuous,—and in connection with the drawings submitted, will at once put the reader in possession of the views of its intelligent author, the distinguished President of your Society, to whom your Committee have great pleasure in awarding your premium, as an evidence of the high estimate they place on his valuable contribution to this important subject, and of what they feel sure will be much more gratifying to him, their conviction of its great usefulness to his brother farmers.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES T. EARLE,
JAS. N. GOLDSBOROUGH, } Committee.
RAMSAY McHERRY,

To the Committee of the Md. State Ag. Society.

GENTLEMEN:—As you have been appointed by the Maryland State Agricultural Society to examine and report upon the Essays and Plans which may be submitted for the premium offered by said society, "for the best Essay on the most approved plan of Farm Buildings," I venture to offer for your consideration the plan and description of some lately erected for my own use.

The nature of such buildings, will depend greatly upon the system of cultivation on the farm, and I therefore beg leave to say, that these are intended for a dairy, stock, grass and grain farm. Having a very large dairy of cows, I have appropriated the main building for the accommodation of one hundred and four cows, and a large feed room on the lower floor, and the upper story for hay, grain, straw, &c. In order to explain more fully the whole arrangement of the buildings, and their connexion with each other, I refer you to the draughts which accompany this communication. By examining these draughts you will observe a large fold yard, sixty feet wide, separating the main building from the others, and I think this will be found very convenient; as all of the buildings open into it and form themselves the whole enclosure. The buildings on the outside of this yard, are a corn house, carriage house, two horse stables, calf house, poultry houses, sheep house, hog pens, stalls for cows having calves, bull stalls, &c. Through the centre of the yard you will find a gutter, which is intended to convey the water and liquid manure from the premises into two large tanks on the outside of the outer range of buildings. This drain receives all the water and liquid manure from the main building, by gutters passing out at each of the eight corners of the same. The main building is an octagon, one hundred feet in diameter, and two stories high, with a glass dome

twenty feet in diameter, on the top for ventilation and light. The lower story having a large entrance door, and two windows on each of the eight sides, is devoted to two ranges of cow stalls, with passages behind each eight feet wide, and a large feed room 36 feet in diameter in the centre. In order to form the stalls for the cattle, a sill is placed two feet from the outer side of the feed room, and the space between this sill and the feed room, makes a trough of that width, which opens into the feed room, so that the inner range of cows are fed without leaving the room. The cows are confined in stanchions fastened in this sill and a plate above, which I consider far better than any other mode on account of economy, security and cleanliness. It is more economical because it is easily made by placing two uprights, one and a half inches thick and 4 or 5 inches wide, into mortices made in the sill 6 inches apart; one of the uprights is made fast in the sill and also in the plate, and the other is confined in a mortice in the sill, but is made to play back and forth in the plate in order to let the cow's head in and out. On the top of the stationary upright, above the plate, is fastened a piece of board, working on a pivot, with a mortice cut into it to fit the top of the moveable standard, or upright, and after the cow has put her head in between the two, the top of the moveable upright is pushed towards the stationary one until it comes under the mortice in the board above, which then falls over the upright and confines the animal securely. It is also more economical, because there is no necessity for stalls, and the same space will accommodate more animals by this mode of fastening than any other. It is more secure, because it is almost impossible for an animal to get loose after she is once fastened, and there is no danger of injury from getting entangled in the stall. It is more cleanly, because the cows always stand a certain distance from the stanchions, and throw their voidings into the gutter below.

Six feet from the sill into which the stanchions are fixed, and on the outside of the same, is placed another sill, fastened to short posts, put in the ground, and the space between these two sills is the platform, on which the cows stand. This platform is raised some 5 or 6 inches above the passage, behind the same, so that the cows when they lie down, cannot lie in the manure which falls in the passage. The platform is formed entirely of clay, except about one foot in width, where the cows' hind feet stand; which is paved with brick to pass off freely the urine, &c., and it should have a little inclination outwards. The passage behind the cows is eight feet wide, which enables a cart to pass around to take away the manure, litter the cattle, and also feed the second range of cows, as their troughs open into the passage of the first row. This passage is paved with brick, and has an inclination towards the platform, next to which a shallow gutter is formed, which conveys the liquid manure to the drains, which run out of the building at each of the eight corners. The outer range for cattle is made precisely after the plan of the inner one. From the inside of the feed room, you pass up a stairway into the second story, which is of the same dimensions, except the 20 feet in the centre under the dome, which is left open for light and ventilation. On the second story immediately over this opening, I propose to erect a stationary horse power of thirty feet diameter, which will not obstruct the light or ventilation, except to a very small ex-

tent, and by means of a line of shafting running through the building, all the grain may be threshed, cleaned and ground, the hay cut or packed, the corn stalks cut and ground, the corn shelled, roots cut up, and anything else done that requires horse power. Such a power is far preferable to the ordinary moveable ones, which require much more power to put in motion, and then will not do near the work, besides the many difficulties in keeping them in repair. The advantages of this barnyard that, from its shape and arrangements, more animals can be attended to by the same amount of labor than in one differently constructed. Its construction admits of better ventilation, draining, and lighting, than any other, and that the same amount of accommodation cannot be obtained for the same amount of cost from any other shape. All the liquid manure passes immediately into the tanks, which are sufficiently removed from the buildings to prevent any injurious effects upon the animals. While on this part of the subject I cannot refrain from expressing my abhorrence of the plan which I have seen highly recommended in certain high quarters, of having cellars under barns to receive all the manure, and at the same time converting these cellars into hog pens, thereby forcing one of our most valuable animals not only to lie and live in his own filth, but actually to live upon the filth of other animals, and I have often thought that those who recommend such an abominable practice, might be taught better by being for a short time themselves subjected to a similar process.

One of the great errors in buildings for animals as well as man, has been the want of proper ventilation, and there is no doubt that many of the diseases, to which they are subject, have been principally owing to this cause, and it is most strange that, in this improving age, any one should recommend such a filthy practice, as the one of having all the manure placed immediately under the animals.

In regard to the proper saving of manure, I believe that the system at present coming into use in England, of throwing it all in large tanks or vats, and diluting it with water, and then forcing it over the farm through pipes, to be the best and most economical as a permanent system, because the expenses of pipes, pumps, &c. will in a few years be exceeded by the daily, monthly, and yearly expenses of hauling it upon the land by carts. I contend that at the present price of guano, and its great effect on our lands, we cannot afford to haul stable manure more than half a mile, because the mere cost of hauling is as great as the cost of an amount of guano, which will produce an equal if not superior effect, and it is therefore necessary to use the stable manure near the place of manufacture. If however it is determined to form compost heaps, by mixing the stable manure with earth and other substances, I would advise that it be hauled from the stable every day to the field where the compost is to be applied, and the heaps formed there, as by this method great economy of time and labor is effected. It will be perceived, by an examination of the draught of the ground plan of these buildings, that they are all very conveniently arranged with regard to one another, and the same buildings may be used for different purposes according to the wants of the farm. The buildings on the outer range, can have, if it be necessary, a yard very conveniently attached to each. The

Mr. I had read life is ease a shadow fields, family rested since I hence, would monthly dially and so effort, I mite to written many p had faili cause I with the ed to th and the sent in "South" letter to America withstand

overseer's house is located about one hundred feet from the main entrance, and therefore the whole establishment comes immediately under his observation.

Since the commencement of this Essay, I have erected a building sixty by twenty-six feet, on the outside of the fold yard, and running partly along the east line of the same, which is intended for a steam saw, grist and plaster mill, and a machine and carpenter's shop. Twenty-four feet of the building is three stories high and the residue two stories. The lower story is cut into the side of a hill, and is occupied by the engine, boiler, cross cut, circular saw, and planing mill.

The second story is appropriated to the saw mill, grist mill, and other machinery to be driven by steam, and the third story will be occupied as a machine and carpenter's shop. A row of shafting will extend through the whole building, with drums or pulleys of various sizes to suit the speed necessary for the different machines, and a shaft will also be extended into the large cow house, and barn, to drive threshing machines, root, corn-stalk, straw and hay cutters, and by this means save the necessity of the horse power I propose to erect in the centre of the barn. The exhaust pipe of the engine will pass through a large steam chest, where food may be steamed for stock. A steam engine of sufficient power threshes grain much better than a horse power, because regular speed may be kept up, regardless of slight obstructions; but with horse power, if the straw gets tangled or any slight obstruction passes into the thrasher, the impetus of the machine is diminished, and consequently more or less grain is left in the straw until the machine again regains its regular speed.

CHAS. B. CALVERT.

October 20th, 1854.

A SHORT COMMENTARY ON THE APRIL NO. OF THE FARMER.

By PATUXENT PLANTER.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir:—It has been so long since I had the pleasure to hold a public "talk" with your readers, that I hardly know how to begin—man's life is made up of a succession of joys and griefs; ease and peace, sadness and misery, like light and shadow we often see chasing one the other over the fields, and I in common with the rest of the human family have had my alternations, but shadows have rested on me far longer and oftener than sunshine, since I last wrote a line for your pages; hence my silence, for I felt not in the humor, and perhaps never would again, but that the "FARMER" makes his monthly visits regularly, and is always most cordially welcomed. It gives me so much instruction, and so much pleasure, that I feel bound to make an effort, even though I fail, to contribute my humble mite to the general fund. Much has of late been written and said about the "Iverson" grass, which many persons supposed to be a hoax, but which I had faith in to a great extent from the first, because I thought, as I still think, that it is identical with the grass Genl. Wade Hampton recommended to the South Carolinians as "Mosquito" grass, and the same which Dr. N. B. Cloud of Alabama sent in 1842 to Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker, as "South American Evergreen pasture Grass." In his letter to them he says: "It is a native of South America; evergreen in its character, and capable of withstanding uninjured, the frosts of our winters—

spreading forth, as the spring advances, its luxuriant velvet branches, under the opening genial rays of our southern sun; and multiplying its stalks frequently from 50 to 150 and even 200, in a bunch. It grows upon a rich loose soil, from 24 to 30 inches in height, and may be mowed, in our climate, twice during the spring and summer, giving from two to three tons per acre, of the very best hay I have ever seen, and afterwards furnishes a green pasture during the entire winter.

"You will not fail to observe, I think, when you touch the specimen, its velvet softness, a distinguishing feature in its green state,—rendering it at once highly acceptable, as an article of food, to every individual of our domestic animals from the horse down to the fowl. Indeed I am sure, as I have witnessed frequently the present season, that the horse, cow and Berkshire, will leave the finest oats, to graze upon this grass. Horses and cows are equally fond of it when fed to them as hay, as I know from trial; and I presume sheep will like it equally as well as hay, since they graze it on the pasture to the very soil. I might say much more of it and deservedly too."

The Doctor's description is almost identical with that of Mr. Iverson, though not so minute or quite so glowing, which it possibly would have been, had he expected to sell the seed at \$5 per peck. In the letter referred to, he intimates that it yields seed in great abundance, as he says he intends sending that year one bushel to the Patent Office for gratuitous distribution.—(Was it ever done? and if so who got it, and what became of it?) He says too, from the 1st of August to 1st of October is the proper time for sowing it.

It is to be hoped that our friends will purchase in considerable quantities this summer, and give Mr. Iverson's grass a fair trial, for if it prove only half of what it is cracked up to be, it will be a wonderful blessing to all, but particularly to all our improvident procreator providers.

In your last No. I was pleased to see the frank and manly letter of Dr. Bayne, of Prince George's Co. Md., upon *Kentish's manure, or prepared Guano.* Many farmers are often tempted to furnish testimonials to the manufacturers of fertilizers from a first trial of a particular sort, and afterwards buying largely are disappointed, because it is not equally good as that which was first sent them for experiment. But they rarely do as Dr. B. has very commendably done, expose the difference that they experience between the first and after purchases. We often find fertilizers offered for sale, which chemists tell us cost more, if truly compounded as professed to be, than the price at which the manufacturer sells it. All such cases should be fully exposed, fearlessly, by the farmers. So should worthless machines be exposed. We owe it to ourselves, to one another, openly to express our opinions as to the value of machinery we purchase, and the manures we use. My experience has taught me, that hardly a single article now used as a fertilizer, will pay upon good land. Nothing on good soil is wanted but a good system, and manures of home manufacture, united with top-dressing, to encourage a heavy growth of the grasses. Grazing and raising the grasses, will ensure high fertilization, and after a series of years the production of heavy crops. Sir John Sinclair always contended that a large stock of cattle was essential to the improvement of land. See his letters to General Washington.

Suffolk Hogs, I rejoice to see, are becoming quite popular. They mature early, and keep very fat upon greatly less food, than any breed I have ever seen. A cross between China and Suffolk is the best breed that can be had, if economy in feeding be an object with the farmer. The celebrated Youatt, on the Pig, says: "On the whole, there are few better breeds to be found in the kingdom, than the improved Suffolk pig; they are well formed, compact, short legged, hardy animals, equal in point of value to the best of the Essex, and superior in constitution, and consequently better adapted for general keep, and especially for the cottager." "The improved Suffolk breed, in the Suffolk crossed with the Berkshire and Chinese. Those arising from the Berkshire and Suffolk, are not so well shaped as those derived from the Chinese and Suffolk. Many of the improved Suffolk breed, will, at a year or fifteen months old, weigh from 12 to 15 or 16 score. At this age they make fine bacon hogs. The sucking pigs and porkers are also very delicate and delicious."

I perceive an enquiry is made in the April No. of the Farmer, concerning "Smith's Island Sheep." A full account is given of that breed in a letter from G. W. P. Custis, Esq. the venerable farmer of Arlington, addressed to the farmers of the Union, in 1808, and also in a letter from Thos. Digges, Esq. dated Warburton, May 4, 1808, addressed to a gentleman in Maryland, and published in the Baltimore North American, of that year. From these two sources, and other old writings on this subject, I gather the following facts and remarkable characteristics concerning this celebrated and wonderful breed of sheep, whose complete history can only be given by Mr. Custis, who I hope will give it to us ere long; for it would be both useful and interesting to sheep breeders of the whole Union.

Smith's Island lies in the Atlantic Ocean, off the eastern cape of Virginia, and contains about 3 or 4000 acres—takes its name from Smith, the chief and permanent settler of Virginia. The soil, tho' sandy, is in many places very rich. In 1808 it was owned by G. W. P. Custis, Esq. and may be yet, for aught that we are informed. It had then about 2000 acres of land fit for sheep pasturage, the balance was in wood and marshes, or flats, bearing rank grass fit for cattle. At that time the cattle and sheep on the island were all wild—the cattle were vicious—the sheep had to be shot when wanted for food, and were taken by various stratagems to be sheared. "About half of the island is in wood, which is pierced with glades running parallel with the sea, and of several miles in extent. These glades are generally wet, and being completely sheltered by the wood on either side, preserve their vegetation during winter, and thereby yield a support to the stock. Along the sea coast are also abundant scopes of pasture, producing a short grass in summer, which is peculiarly grateful to the palates of most animals, particularly sheep. The island is very long, being estimated at fourteen miles, which gives the variety and change of pasture, so necessary to the system of sheep farming. Within it are various shrubs and plants, which the animals appear to browse on with great relish, particularly the myrtle bushes, with which the island abounds. The access to salt also forms a material feature in the many attributes which Smith's Island possesses."—Custis, 1808.

The origin of the Smith's Island Sheep cannot be exactly ascertained, but were supposed to be the indigenous race of the country, placed there about 1788, and in the course of fifteen years having their size increased, their forms improved, and their fleeces so benefited in quantity and quality, by the climate, locality and herbage of the island, as to render them equal, if not superior, at that day, to any sheep in the world, whether as wool producers, or as muttons, altho' the Dishley, or Bakewell, were then at the very acme of their popularity and fame. These sheep were not large, weighing about on an average with Southdowns, say from 60 to 100 pounds, dressed. The meat, as mutton, is described by the epicures of that time as "highly flavored, delicious, juicy, and truly epicurean." The wool was one of the finest in the world, rivalling the best Spanish Merino, and much longer, being from five to nine inches in length, and sometimes much longer. They yielded double the quantity of wool that the merino sheep did, giving from four to five pounds of washed wool at each shearing, and were sheared twice a year, spring and fall, as late as October, and early as April. Mr. Custis says of the wool: "No cloth which the merino manufactures, will be disgraced by the introduction of the Smith's Island; and many fabrics manufactured by the one, at a great price, can be formed by the other, at a much less. The Smith's Island is as white as snow, and perfectly silky and soft to the touch, and of delicate grain." They were hardy, vigorous, healthy, and long-lived, some reaching to the age of fifteen or twenty years.

The basis of the Arlington long wool stock was formed by General Washington, by breeding his best ewes of common breed to a Persian buck, and after his death Mr. Custis continued to breed in and in, from the best ewe and ram lambs, until he brought his flock to a high state of perfection; and acquired a great celebrity as an improver of sheep. His ewe, *Mary Colston*, though a small sheep, produced seven pounds of washed wool, of the first quality for fineness, and its length of staple about nine inches. About this time—1806 to 1808—Mr. Bakewell let his rams to a limited number of ewes—only fifty—for £400. One season he let three rams for £1,200, being equal to nearly \$6,000, while Mr. Stone, in Leicestershire, England, let out for the season six rams for £2,200—two of them were twins, and were let at £700, being over \$3,000 as the produce of a ewe for one year. These sheep were the judicious crossing of the same family of sheep—or in a word, a systematic breeding, in and in, to perfect certain points which these gentlemen never varied or lost sight of, and hence the skill they displayed, and the perfection to which they attained.

From these old histories, the reflecting reader must draw many important conclusions, and a few of them are, first, that the crowding of sheep in pens and under shelters is prejudicial to their health and vigor.

2nd. That where a particular point or characteristic is to be obtained, indiscriminate crossing is to be avoided, and it is better to breed from such animals of the same flock, certainly same breed, that display most fully the characteristics desired.

3d. By some unknown law of nature, wool of extreme fineness of fibre and a heavy carcass is not obtainable in the same animal; hence, he who breeds for the shambles cannot expect to raise

wool for ladies' shawls and dresses, but may get heavy fleeces suitable for coarse articles.

4th. Small sheep with very fine wool make the best lamb and mutton for the palate of a gentleman.

5th. It is easy to bring common sheep to a high degree of profit and beauty of form, by judicious crossing with good keeping, where the crosses are made with judgment to perfect certain points. Therefore it is injudicious to breed one year to get size, and the next year to obtain fine wool, and the next to secure fine mutton, for at last the flock will be neither one thing or another, but each sheep will look unlike another, and all the propriety and beauty of uniformity of the flock will be destroyed.

6th. The usefulness of looking back to the facts as we find them in the past history of farming, so far as the stock at least was concerned. The culture of the soil has certainly improved, but I question whether about the beginning of the century the stock of every description was not better for all useful purposes than it is now. Is it to be doubted but that *Flying Childers* would have made better time over such a course as the *Metaire Course*, than even *Lexington* made this spring, altho' his time as reported is unparalleled in the annals of racing. *Flying Childers* is reported to have run at the rate of a mile a minute on an English course, with a heavy weight on him. Where is the Cow now that gives 500 lbs. of butter in a year as the Oaks cow did? Another cow in England made 600 lbs. in a year. Can the Westbrook heifer be matched now-a-days? She weighed 1700 lbs. before she was six years old.

PATUXENT PLANTER.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

JUNE.

At this period of the season, it should be the study of the cultivator to keep all his hoe and plough crops entirely free from weeds and grass. By thoroughly eradicating them now, he deprives them of the chance of going to seed, and thus will relieve his grounds from the growth of millions of weeds, which, resulting from seed if the weeds were permitted to mature their seeds, would infest his fields next year. Nor should he confine his labors to the destruction of the weeds which grow between the rows of his crops, but to the destruction of those also that infest his entire range of fences; for unless these localities be divested of such intruders, the winds and birds will render his pains to destroy them among his growing crops comparatively unavailing.

To the credit as well as profit of the English and Scotch farmers, as well as those of Belgium, the destruction of weeds forms a material point in their systems of culture, and to this circumstance, in a material part, may the fact be referred, that their products per acre are so much greater than ours. Weeds, if permitted to grow and mature their seeds among crops, must necessarily consume a very large portion of the food which may have been provided for the growing crops, which food will be appropriated by the former, to the detriment and injury of the latter; for it follows as a natural consequence, that all which may be consumed by the weeds, is so much robbed from the crops, and in proportion to the extent of such robbery will be the decrease in the product of the crops.

Many of the more careful, pains-taking, wheat-growers in Europe never think of putting in their

wheat crop, without using the cultivator, horse-hoe, or harrow two or three times, at intervals of a week or so, after the land has been ploughed, to destroy all the weed plants that may come up previous to putting in their wheat. By pursuing this cleansing course the greater portion of the seeds of weeds and grass, which are buried within the germinating point, come up and are destroyed, so that the wheat plants when they, in their turn come up, enjoy exemption from such intruders, and have the food, whatever that may be, to themselves, besides the free enjoyment also of the benefits of the atmosphere.

PREPARATION OF LAND FOR WHEAT.

In advance of the time for fallowing for wheat, we will avail ourselves of the opportunity of advising farmers to plough deep, and thoroughly pulverize their soil. Clover-leys and grass swards should be ploughed at least 8 inches deep, the furrows should be turned flat, and rolled before being harrowed; both the rolling and harrowing should be lengthwise of the furrows. After the harrowing—which should be repeated till a perfectly fine tilth be obtained—the ground should be rolled previously to its being seeded, whether the seeding be executed by the broadcast or drill system.

When the seed shall have been put in, water-furrows should be carefully run, so as to effectually relieve the field of standing water at every point of it. The water furrows being made, then the roller should be passed over the field crosswise, for the double purpose of bringing the earth closely in contact with the seed and of preventing the furrows from washing. When this shall have been done, hahs provided with shovels should pass over the furrows and relieve them of all clods, stones and sticks, that might be left in them, so that no impediment may remain to obstruct the free passage of the water, as wheat plants cannot flourish in the vicinity of puddles of water, which become stagnant and poison their roots. Hence, all wet lands are unfavorable to the growth of wheat, and should be drained, and drained too, sufficiently long before being seeded to that grain, to be perfectly relieved of all superabundant water.

We have said that clover-leys, and grass swards, should be ploughed at least 8 inches deep, and while we repeat this opinion, we will remark, that if the field were subsoiled also, as many more inches, the product of grain would be greatly increased, as the deeper the soil be loosened, the greater protection will there be afforded against both drought and wet. Give the wheat plants a sound and dry bottom and they will penetrate the earth from three to four feet, a fact which plainly shows the necessity of providing for them a deep bed, wherein to eater for their food, appease their appetites, luxuriate and grow. Now, if it be a fact, that the roots of the wheat plants under favorable circumstances and condition of the soil, will descend from 3 to 4 feet into the earth, does it not follow, as a natural consequence, that the least obstruction they may meet with in their descent, the better it will be for their successful growth? Reason and common sense tells that such is the case. The common opinion is, that subsoiling is expensive. But is it so? It does most certainly, in the first instance, add to the expense of preparing the land, but as it will so increase the produce as to more than pay for the additional expense, it should be viewed in the light of profit, rather than of loss, and particularly so, as land does not require sub-

soiling more than once in a course of rotation, whether that rotation be 4, 6, or 8 years; so that the expense is properly chargeable to several, instead of one season, whilst its benefits extend throughout the whole rotation.

To convince any one of the advantages resulting from the sub-soiling of sound land—that is, land that is not wet—nothing is necessary but to try an experiment. Let a portion of the field be simply ploughed, and the remaining portion be both ploughed and subsoiled, and the result will vindicate alike the propriety and economy of the latter mode of preparation, as land, thus prepared, will yield from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. more than when it may be ploughed alone; the same quantity and kinds of manure being applied to both, and the same care and attention observed in the culture of each.

CULTIVATION OF CORN.

Keep the soil of your corn-field open to the influences of the weather from this till you lay it by—keep the earth open, and the weeds down, and if you have prepared and manured your ground properly, and the season should prove favorable, you cannot fail to make a good crop. When we advise you to keep the earth open, and clear of weeds, we do not mean that you should use the plough; but that the cultivator should be the implement. The turning up of manure by the plough, and the laceration of the roots of the corn plants, at this period of the season, is what we have ever condemned—the first exposes the manure to evaporation and loss, under the burning influence of the sun, while the latter deprives the roots of the power of feeding until new feeders are put out; and it stands to reason, that, in the meantime, great injury is done through the want of nutriment to which the corn plants are exposed. Unless the supply of food be continuous, the formation of the kernel will necessarily be imperfect, and a diminution of quantity be the result. All irregularity in the supply of food operates disadvantageously and tends to depress product.

HARVESTING.

Let your harvest stores be good in quality and ample in quantity; let your implements and tools be abundant and of the best kind, and be sure to provide such a force as will enable you to not only harvest your crops in good time but to cure and secure them after they shall have been cut down: personally attend to all the operations of the harvest field, and see that the harvesters are regularly supplied at stated periods throughout the day with some cool refreshing beverage. A half grown boy's time may be profitably occupied in this duty. And while speaking of a refreshing beverage, we will remark that we know of none more refreshing, more invigorating, or more innocent than one comprised of five gallons of good cold water, into which half a gallon of molasses and a $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of good powdered ginger, have been infused and thoroughly mixed. We have advised you to personally attend to all the operations of the harvest field, and we have done so for the two-fold purpose, of promoting your interest, and of throwing a guaranty around the comforts of the hands. Besides the cool beverage with which the latter should be supplied every half hour, at 10 o'clock each day, they should be allowed a luncheon, and a reasonable time to eat it in. Let the luncheon be substantial, and you may take our word for it, that more work, and it better done, will be the result. When men are toiling in the harvest field, sweating at every pore under the

combined effects of muscular exertions, and an almost consuming sun, there is nothing like keeping the muscles and strength in tone, and they, themselves, in good humor—the luncheon and the refreshing beverage will effect the first, while attention to their wants on the part of the master, or employer, will promote the other; for man, be his condition whatsoever it may, is to be won by kindness and attention; but it is also necessary, that the eyes of the master, or employer, should be upon him, to ensure the performance of his duty in its wholeness and entirety. Encourage singing in the harvest field; let the woods echo and re-echo with the harvest song; for men work better under the influence of vocal music, however unrefined it may be, than without it; it inspires ambition, and lessens the burthen of toil. Loud or much talking, however, must be suppressed, as either is a thief upon time, and often, when freely indulged, leads to disputes and broils. If you wish a full day's labor out of your hands, keep them in a good humor.

TIME OF HARVESTING.

This is one of those mooted points, which, though often discussed, has never been, and probably never will be, settled. But if our opinion and observation be worth anything, we think we may say, that all grain should be cut before it is fully or dead ripe, and that the harvesting should be commenced at from 7 to 10 days before the grain arrives at that condition. All the fairly and accurately tested experiments in Europe as well as in this country go to prove the utility of this practice. Professor Norton, than whom no one was better qualified to speak upon the subject, held these views:

"The time of cutting grain very sensibly affects the proportion of fine wheat flour and bran yielded by samples of it. Careful experiments have shown, with regard to *wheat*, that when cut from 10 to 14 days before it is fully ripe, the grain not only weighs heavier, but measures more; it is positively better in quality, producing a larger proportion of fine flour to the bushel. When the grain is in the milk, there is but little woody fibre; nearly everything is sugar, gluten, starch, etc., with a large per centage of water. If cut 10 or 12 days before full ripeness, the proportion of woody fibre is still small; but as the grain ripens, the thickness of the skin rapidly increases, woody fibre being formed at the expense of the starch and sugar; these must obviously diminish in a corresponding degree, the quantity, the quality of the grain being of course injured. The same thing is true as to all of the other grains."

SUGAR BEETS—MANGOLD WURTZEL.

The seeds of these roots may be drilled in up to the 10th of this month, the nearer the first the better. As regards soil, manure, drilling, and culture, see our directions of last month.

PARSNIPS.

This root may still be seeded, if done within the first week of this month. The crop will not be as large as if seeded 4 or 6 weeks earlier, but still the yield will be a remunerating one.

CARROTS.

If the seed of this root be seeded within the first week of this month, and be well tended, a fair yield may be calculated upon.

For all that concerns the culture of Parsnips and Carrots see our remarks of last month.

FALL POTATOES.

If these have not been planted, they should be got in by the 10th of the month. For their culture

and treatment, see March number, page 279, of present volume.

CROP FOR SOILING.

To provide against contingencies, should form a part of the system of every good farmer, or planter. And as the months of August and September, are proverbial as the months in which pastures are short of grass, interest, as well as humanity, should prompt every owner of a farm or plantation to provide himself with an acre or so of good soiling provender, to be fed out to working animals, milch cows, and cattle generally, during these months, when the pastures, the woods, the roads, and the lanes, furnish such stinted supplies of grass for grazing, and when domestic animals suffer in consequence for the want of food. Let him, then, whom interest may prompt, or humanity dictate, to so beneficial an act, prepare an acre or two, convenient to the stable or barn-yard, by heavy manuring, deep ploughing, and thorough pulverization of the soil—subsoiling if practicable, also—and sow on each acre, broadcast, three bushels of corn, and grow a crop for soiling. When sown, harrow the corn in and roll the ground to compress the earth around the corn, and encourage early germination.

OF THE MANURES.

On each acre spread evenly one or the other of the following prescribed manures:

1. 20 double-horse-cart loads of good stable and barn-yard manure.
2. 10 loads of above, 200 lbs. of guano, and 1 bushel of plaster. To be well mixed together, spread evenly, broadcast, and ploughed in.
3. 400 lbs. of Guano, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of plaster, and 2 bushels of salt. To be well mixed together, spread evenly, broadcast, and ploughed in.
4. Mix 200 lbs. of guano, 200 lbs. of American Phosphate of lime, 10 double horse cart-loads of wood's-mould, to be mixed together, spread evenly and ploughed in.

No matter what manure, or combination of manures, you may use, dress each acre you may put in broadcast corn, with 5 bushels of ashes as a top-dressing.

MILLET.

This may be sown up to the middle of this month either for soiling or for hay. The soil should be a rich sandy mould, or friable loam: it should be liberally manured, ploughed deep, thoroughly pulverized, and receive a top dressing of 5 bushels of ashes and 1 of plaster per acre.

RUTA-BAGA TURNIPS.

Time of Sowing. For stock, from the 15th to 25th of this month. For table use next spring, from 25th June to 25th July.

Modes of Culture. They can be grown either broadcast, or in drills. The latter mode is best, yielding most.

Soils. Sandy-moulds, or sandy-loams, are better adapted to the culture of this root.

Preparation of the Soil. The soil should be generously manured, ploughed 8 or 10 inches deep, thoroughly harrowed, so as to reduce it to the finest degree of tilth, and rolled before being seeded. Indeed, two or three ploughings and harrowings would be of advantage, though one ploughing will answer provided that be well executed.

Mode of applying the Manure. If you intend growing your Ruta-bagas broadcast, spread the manure evenly over the ground: if in drills, apply the manure as hereinafter directed. If, however, the

seed be sown broadcast, it will be better to divide the manure, plough one-half in, and harrow the other half in. The latter application, being in a measure, intended to force plants into the rough leaf as soon as possible and encourage their early growth, two important points to be gained.

Preparation of the Drills. The ground being ploughed, harrowed and rolled, as directed, run furrows, north and south, from 20 to 24 inches apart, 4 inches deep. Into these furrows place your manure, taking care to distribute it equally; cover the manure with a plough, then run a harrow over the furrows. This done, drill your seed in upon the top of the furrows. If you use a drilling machine—which you should—it will drop the seed, cover them and roll the ground, at one and the same time.

If you have no Drilling machine, form a drill 1 inch deep on the top of the furrow, along a line, drill the seed in thinly, cover with the rake, and compress the soil on the seed with the back of it as you go along, or you may pass a hand-garden roller over the drill.

Sowing Broadcast. If you sow broadcast, sow your seed as you would the ordinary kind of turnip seed, harrow them lightly in, and roll.

Preparation of the Seed. Soak them for from 12 to 24 hours in fish oil; strain off the oil, and mix the seed either with ashes, mild lime, soot, or plaster.

Distance of the plants apart. When sown broadcast, the plants as soon as large enough to be worked, must be thinned out so as to stand 12 inches apart, each way.

If sown in drills, the plants should be thinned out so as to stand 6 or 8 inches asunder in the drills.

Quantity of seed per acre. When sown broadcast from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. of seed will be necessary—When sown in drills 1 lb. will answer.

Kinds and Quantities of Manure. If grown in drills, 10 bushels of bone-dust, dissolved in dilute Sulphuric acid will grow an acre of Ruta-bagas. After the bones are dissolved, mix with the mass 10 bushels of ashes, 2 bushels of salt and 1 bushel of plaster.

300 pounds of Guano and 1 bushel of plaster, well mixed together, will grow an acre of Ruta-bagas. If guano be used, after it is buried in the drills and the seed drilled in, sow 10 bushels of ashes and two bushels of salt over the acre, broadcast.

Ten double horse loads of well rotted manure, 200 lbs. of American Phosphate of Lime, mixed with 2 bushels of salt and 1 bushel of plaster will grow an acre of Ruta-bagas, to be followed by 10 bushels of a-ches being broadcasted over the ground.

400 lbs. of Chandlers graves, 10 bushels of a-ches and 1 bushel of plaster, to be well mixed together, will grow an acre.

For a large crop of Rutabagas grown broadcast, not less than 400 lbs. of guano and 1 bushel of plaster, will answer. The acre should also be top-dressed with from 10 to 20 bushels of ashes sown broadcast.

15 double horse cart loads of well rotted stable or barn-yard manure mixed with 10 bushels of ashes, 1 bushel of salt, and 1 bushel of plaster, will grow an acre. The stable or barn-yard manure may be ploughed in alone, and the other substances applied as a top-dressing.

A very good mixture for an acre of Rutabagas, would be 200 lbs. of guano, mixed with five bushels of bone-dust, the latter previously dissolved in sulphuric acid. If this mixture be used, the guano

and bones should be mixed with 25 bushels of mould. After ploughing, or drilling it in, the land should be top-dressed with 10 bushels of ashes.

Cultivation. When the plants first come up they should have a mixture comprised of 3 parts ashes and 1 part plaster dusted over them, early each morning while the dew is on the ground, until the plants get into the rough leaf. When large enough to work, thin out as above advised, stir the ground with the hoe among the broadcast plants—with the cultivator among those sown in drills, and clean out the weeds near the plants with the hand. Two other dressings of the same kind will complete their cultivation.

PUMPKINS.

Work your pumpkins, and use all possible means to protect them from the striped bug.

SALTING STOCK.

Unless your stock graze on salt grass, or have access to salt water, give each head 2 ozs. a week of a mixture composed of equal parts of oyster shell-lime, ashes and salt.

HARVESTING AND CURING GRASS.

All grass intended for hay, should be cut when in flower. The grass when cut should be permitted to lie 5 or 6 hours in the swath, then thrown into cocks and remain in them till cured.

WINTER TURNIPS.

Though it is too soon by 9 or 10 weeks to sow winter turnips, it is not too soon to be making arrangements for putting them in. If possible you should give to the ground two or three ploughings and harrowings, and be looking about you for the manure to put them in with. When large turnips, and a large yield for stock feeding is needed they should be got in by the 25th of July.

Where other manure may not be attainable, the following compost will grow an acre of good turnips.

Mix together, layer and layer about, 20 loads of marsh mud, or wood's-mould, 5 loads of stable dung, 100 lbs. of Peruvian Guano, 200 lbs. of American Phosphate of lime, 20 bushels of ashes, 2 bushels of salt, and 1 bushel of Plaster.

Throw the whole into bulk—the upper layer to be marsh mud, or wood's-mould—shovel it over once every 10 days until wanted for use. And this compost will be greatly increased in value, if the soap-suds and urine made in the family in the interval, be thrown upon the heap. These should be added each time that the heap is being shoveled over, at which times a little plaster should be strewn over them. In the application of this manure, one half should be ploughed in, the other half harrowed in.

SOWING BUCKWHEAT.

Put in a few acres of this for family use and sale during this month.

Soil. Deep sands, sandy loams, or sandy moulds, are best adapted to its growth.

Manures. A compost formed of 10 bushels of bone-dust—the bones to be moistened—10 bushels of ashes, and 1 bushel of plaster, mixed together, formed into bulk and permitted to remain 3 or 4 weeks before being used, will make an acre of poor ground produce a good crop of Buckwheat. This compost should be either harrowed in or put in with the cultivator.

5 double horse cartloads of stable or barn-yard manure, 200 lbs. of American Phosphate of Lime, 10 bushels of ashes, and 1 bushel of plaster—the barn yard or stable manure to be ploughed in, the American Phos. of lime, ashes and plaster to be har-

rowed in, would also grow a good crop of buckwheat. Quantity of seed per acre. From 2 to 3 pecks per acre is the right quantity to sow.

MEADOWS.

It may be that your timothy meadow has become deteriorated by neglect and from being suffered to become hide-bound, and needs resuscitation, while you have neither time nor inclination to plough it up for another crop. If so, you may improve its productive powers by the following means.

For each acre you may have in timothy, between this and August provide yourself with 5 bushels of bone-dust, 10 bushels of ashes and 2 bushels of salt. Form these substances into pie, layer and layer about, first moistening the bone-dust; take care to shovel over the heap every ten days or two weeks until you want to use the compost.

In August, any time after the middle of the month, harrow and cross-harrow your meadow, then sow your compost over it, harrow it in and roll. If the grass has become very thin, it will be well to sow 1 gallon of timothy seed per acre on it, harrow the seed lightly in and roll. If the timothy shall have nearly run out, you should sow 1 peck of seed per acre on it.

But if you should wish to secure a good pasture for your stock, as well as to grow grass for hay, in addition to the timothy seed, you should sow on each acre half a bushel of Kentucky Blue Grass seed and 1 bushel of Orchard grass seed per acre. Sow the timothy seed by itself. The Orchard grass seed before being mixed with the Kentucky Blue Grass, should be laid on the barn-floor, moistened with water slowly from the nozzle of a watering-pot, left in bulk 10 or twelve hours, then mixed with its bulk of ashes so as to separate the seed, when you should mix with them the Kentucky Blue Grass seed, and sow the two together, over the timothy seed, harrow the whole lightly in, and roll.

If you treat your timothy meadow as just recommended, you will not only have a good meadow for hay, but one which will afford you good pasturage for your stock from a few weeks after your hay crop is secured until frost, whereas timothy alone though the best sole grass for hay, does not afford pasture after the hay crop is cut. It may keep stock from starving, but will not keep them in good condition, much less fatten them.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, ON THE OTTER SHEEP.

In the April number of our Journal a correspondent from *Fauquier, Va.*, made inquiries of us concerning this breed of sheep, and knowing that they had formerly been grown on Smith's Island, situated on the Atlantic seaboard in Virginia, owned by the Hon. George Washington Park Custis, we addressed a letter of inquiry to that venerable and venerated Patriot and Agriculturist, to which he replied in the annexed letter. Mr. Custis is the adopted son of General Washington—and is one of the few remaining links which connect the present age with that in which the father of his Country lived. Like his illustrious adopted father, all the impulses of Mr. Custis' heart have centered in a passion for Agricultural pursuits, upon which he has, in his day, conferred important benefits, and rendered himself distinguished as a skillful and improving farmer. For the promptness and courtesy with which he has replied to our letter of inquiry, we pray him to accept our sincerest homage and thanks, and we feel an assurance, that his interesting letter will be perused with pleasure and profit by the readers of our journal.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA.)
April 22nd, 1854.)

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 1st ult. has been by much too long unanswered. A slow recovery from afflictions of both body and mind, has caused my correspondence to fall much in arrear.

The Sheep on my property of Smith's Island, (an island lying in the Atlantic, off Cape Charles,) may properly be called the *Native American Sheep*. Their origin would probably go back more than a century, being placed on the Island in the early settlement of the Colony of Virginia, and improved solely by the *hand of nature*. They are perfectly wild, and are taken by stratagem, *twice a year*, and shorn. The wool is of excellent quality for domestic purposes—the mutton, unsurpassed in the world.

More than forty years ago, and during my labors in the cause of agriculture and domestic economy, by the introduction of the *Arlington Sheep Shearing*, I sent over specimens of the Native Wool to Dr. Parry, of the Bath Agricultural Society, of England. The samples were submitted to eminent wool staplers, and much approved of as a material for the construction of fabrics for general wear. During the occupation of Smith's Island in 1813 and '14, when some six or seven hundred of my sheep were swept off, by the British forces, an order arrived from England to the admiral commanding, directing him to have 20 of the Smith's Island sheep selected and sent to England, which was done.

The Island has extensive glades of excellent grass, at all seasons, and the stock of both sheep and cattle get very fat in winter, when the musquitos "cease from troubling." The wild beef of the glades on Smith's Island, (where the pasture is impregnated with salt), is deemed of very superior quality and flavor by epicures. The Island is very large, and 10,000 sheep could be kept on its glades and beach pastures, without costing a cent.

The sheep are peculiarly healthy, the saline pasture keeping them free of many diseases common to other localities. The mutton has the peculiar quality of wild animals in general use—to be eaten soon after it is killed. This I experienced in my visits to the Island. A mutton shot at sunrise in the burning morning of June, afforded tender and delicious chops for breakfast at 7 o'clock.

The wild sheep feed up to windward on the rising of the sea breeze. When taken for shearing, altering lambs, &c. &c. in spring and fall, a walling is made along the beach, terminating in a point at the surf. On the flocks getting within the wide part of the enclosure, the islanders rush out from their concealment, and drive the sheep into the upper end or acute angle, where they are seized, shorn in a *very rough way*, and then pitched over the enclosure, to roam in freedom for six months to come.

I am of opinion that it will not answer to remove the *Sea Island Sheep* to the uplands. I tried the experiment several years ago, by bringing up several to this place. They soon began to languish for the salt pasture, pined away, and died. Not so with the upland sheep to the sea islands. Salt so very much agrees with all animals, that I am disposed to believe that upland sheep would flourish on the sea islands.

The wildness of both sheep and cattle on the sea islands, form their principal safety, as they are lia-

ble to depredation from the crews of vessels, &c. The interior of Smith's Island abounds in almost impenetrable thickets. The cattle graze upon the glades, while the sheep have the fine short and sweet grass that grows on the beach, or part clear of wood.

The duty of the islanders to the stock is to dig wells in the sandy soil about 4 feet deep. The pure fresh water then rises, and gives the necessary supply to the animals. The ponds thus provided, soon fill up by the trampling of the cattle, and horses in particular, and have to be often renewed.

The wild sheep of the sea islands appear to attain a great age—indeed, the healthfulness of the location, the wholesome food, pure air, and abundant range, together with freedom from many diseases peculiar to sheep in other locations, warrants me in saying, that the time will come when the *Sea Island Sheep*, improved by the hand of nature, will take a high rank among the wool bearing animals of our country, and become a great source of profit to the proprietors, and of benefit to the country at large.

Hoping these few hasty notices of the *Native American, or Sea Island Sheep of the United States*, may prove acceptable, I have the honor to remain, with warmest wishes for the success of your excellent journal,

Your obedient servant,
Geo. W. P. CUSTIS.

QUARTERLY MEETING

OF THE

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Baltimore, May 3d, 1854.

The Executive Committee of the Society, assembled this day, the President, Chas. B. Calvert, Esq., in the Chair.

The President stated to the meeting, that the vacancy in the Treasurership of the Society had not been filled, and proposed that an election be now held for the purpose—which was concurred in.

Mr. Key, of St. Mary's, nominated J. H. Luckett, Esq. of Baltimore, as Treasurer—Mr. Earle of Queen Anne's, seconded the nomination—no other name being proposed, Mr. Luckett was unanimously elected, and the Secretary was directed to notify him thereof.

Mr. Earle, from the Committee appointed to examine the Essays on the subject of Farm Buildings, presented a report (which will be found on another page) awarding the premium to Charles B. Calvert, Esq. the President of the Society. The report was read and accepted.

Mr. Sands, as Treasurer pro-tem. presented a report of the Finances of the Society, since the annual meeting, which was read, and referred to the Treasurer elect.

Mr. Luckett appeared, accepted the appointment as Treasurer, and returned his thanks to the Society for the honor conferred on him.

Mr. W. W. Glenn, of Baltimore City, from the committee appointed to obtain from the State Legislature an amendment to the charter of the Society, reported that the application had been made, and the bill passed the Senate, but failed to have a final action in the House of Delegates. Legal advice had, however, been taken, and the committee were satisfied that all the powers asked for in the supplement, were already enjoyed under the original charter. [This conclusion had been reached at the time of the appointment of the committee,

but it was deemed advisable to put the matter beyond any doubt that might possibly be raised upon the subject, to obtain further legislation.] Mr. Glenn then moved that we proceed to the obtaining subscriptions to the Agricultural College, in accordance with the plan proposed at the February meeting,—which was concurred in.

The Premium list was then taken up, and on motion of Mr. Merryman, of Baltimore County, it was referred to a committee to revise the same, and report to an adjourned meeting in the morning.—Committee, Messrs. Merryman, R. McHenry of Harford, M. Goldsborough, of Baltimore, and Mr. Eldridge of Cecil.

Mr. R. McHenry offered the following resolution, which was read and concurred in :

Resolved, That the President be requested to call upon the trustees of the proprietors of the Show Grounds, to make, as early as practicable, such additional improvements on the premises, to the extent of their willingness, as in his opinion will most conduce to the convenience and success of the future exhibitions of the Society.

Mr. W. W. Glenn, offered the following resolution, which was also concurred in :

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized by himself, or by the employment of such agent or agents as he may appoint, to solicit and collect subscriptions for the Society—provided the remuneration therefor shall not exceed 10 per cent. on the amount collected.

Col. G. W. Hughes, of Baltimore, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report at the annual meeting, rules for the government of the judges in determining the proper points of stock offered in competition for the premiums of the Society—which was adopted, and Messrs. Hughes, McHenry of Harford, Goldsborough of Talbot, Key of St. Mary's, and Glenn of Baltimore, were appointed the Committee.

The meeting then, on motion, adjourned until tomorrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, May 4th.

The meeting was called to order, by the President, at the appointed hour—when the subject was introduced to the meeting, of the impositions practised by the transfer of badges, and attendants tickets during the annual exhibitions. Several plans were proposed to obviate the difficulty, when Col. Hughes moved that in addition to the badge heretofore furnished to each member, a card of membership shall also be issued, with the name written thereon, which shall be required at all times to be shown at the gates to ensure admittance—which was adopted.

Col. Ware, of Va. from the Standing Committee on Sheep, presented the following report, which was read, and ordered to be published with the proceedings of the meeting:

"As one of the standing committee on sheep—whose duty it is to report to the Society any thing in reference to sheep of an unusual or extraordinary character, I report that eleven ewes in Clarke County, Va., belonging to Mr. Burwell, (who has been improving his sheep for some years past, by breeding from pure Cotswold bucks,) brought this spring 28 living lambs; 5 of the 11 brought 16 lambs, one of the 5 brought 4 lambs, the other 4 brought 3 each.

J. W. WARE."

Dr. Wharton, of Baltimore, from the committee appointed to examine an essay on Irrigation, proposed for the premium of the society, offered the

following report, which was read and accepted :

The committee to whom was referred the essay on Irrigation, by F. G. Skinner, beg leave respectfully to report, that they have read it with care and pleasure—that whilst it contains much valuable and useful information, and very many important suggestions, it is not of such a character as to entitle it under the rules of our society, to the premium offered for an essay on irrigation—and regret therefore, that they cannot recommend to the society, to bestow the premium upon this essay, so well written, and so full of useful knowledge and practical suggestions. Respectfully submitted,

J. O. WHARTON,

CHAS. B. CALVERT.

[The Essay will be published at an early day in the American Farmer.]

Mr. Merryman, from the committee appointed to revise the Premium list for the Cattle Show for the ensuing Fall, presented the same, which was read, and with the exception herein proposed, was adopted, and the judges appointed to examine the stock and articles on exhibition.

[The list is published as usual, and accompanies this number of the Farmer.]

Mr. Earle presented a communication from Mr. J. J. Bowers, with a list of premiums for the Poultry Department of the show—the list, after some discussion, was adopted, on motion of Mr. Earle, to take the place of the former premiums.

The following is the communication of Mr. Bowers :—

To the Members of the Agricultural Society of Md.

GENTLEMEN—I propose to offer a few remarks upon fowls and birds, and to present a list of premiums to take the place of that now in use. The late importations of useful and ornamental fowls require us to secure a place for them in our ensuing exhibition. The amateurs and fanciers of the feathered tribes, who are continually increasing in number and influence, demand of us an opportunity for a fair and honorable competition. I shall classify each species according to the Linnæan system, and by this means, each fancier may have equal privileges at the fair, and you will also obtain the most beautiful collection ever formed in this or any other country ; by such an exhibition, thousands would be induced to cultivate a correct taste in fowls and birds ; and I have no doubt that the gentlemen alluded to, would sustain us by their well known public spirit. Favorites of man, as many of the feathered tribes have been, from the symmetry of their limbs, the exquisite softness of beauty or splendor of their plumage, and from the elasticity and vigor of the wing, the thrilling melody of their songs, and the various economical purposes to which they are adapted, there is still but little which they are adapted, there is still but little

One great charm in Natural History, is, that it leads the student through such an ever changing panorama of contrasted scenery. Amidst landscapes and water views, from Polar ghostliness, through Tropical brilliancy, to equatorial oppressiveness, to those regions where the fable of a man losing his shadow is actually verified once every day, Zoology in its subservience to the requirements of man now wants a series of widely extended experiments, unknown to zoological combinations of the present date, as little to be guessed at as were those of chemistry a hundred years ago. The experiments are commencing, and I am glad that I have been one of the instruments in extend-

ing their investigation; the industrious student and the unprejudiced discoverer may yet gather not only facts, but fame. The splendid coloring of many of our domestic fowls is not necessary in itself to the student, but their Natural History is, so that he can learn how to increase their size and beauty, that the pleasure may at the same time be a blessing to the world, in future times. With these few remarks, I pledge myself to do all I can, for the benefit of the Maryland Agricultural Society.

J. JACOB BOWER.

Col. Ware asked leave to add a list of premiums to be paid by himself for Sheep from stock obtained from his flock, which was assented to.

The President proposed that some action should be taken in relation to the engagement of stalls and pens for stock—it was then moved that lots should be drawn for the stalls, &c. for all applicants prior to the 15th Sept., and that the Marshal be authorized after the drawing to designate such stalls as may not have been taken, to those who may subsequently supply—which was concurred in.

On motion, a diagram was ordered to be prepared of the Show grounds, and Mr. Walsh, of Harford, moved that the President be authorized to have the same executed—which was concurred in.

Mr. Calvert suggested to the meeting, the propriety of the appointment of an Agricultural Chemist for the Society—which was considered, and approved of. He then proposed the name of Dr. David Stewart, of Balto., for the same—Mr. Key of St. Mary's, seconded the nomination, and Dr. Stewart was unanimously elected, and the Secretary directed to notify him of his appointment, and request his acceptance thereof.

The Meeting then, on motion, adjourned.

Test. SAM'L. SANDS, Sec'y.

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

As this distinguished Association has changed the time of holding its Fair and Exhibition—as it will now be held in the first, instead of the last week in October, as heretofore, it is to be hoped that the display of *Agricultural products, Fruits, and Flowers*, as well as the products of the needle, will be such as to reflect credit upon this valuable institution, as well as upon the zeal and skill of its exhibitors.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

JUNE.

If you desire to make your garden what it should be, the repository wherein may be found all the cultivated vegetables, you may take our word for it, that you have no time to lose, and that you must bestir yourself, for the time has arrived when only a few days procrastination may prove fatal to success. It is the business of a prudent gardener to provide not only for present supplies, but to look forward and lay the ground-work of those vegetables which may be needed to furnish his table during the ensuing fall, winter and spring. Conjuring all to activity and to provident foresight, we will now state some of the many things that should be done, and done quickly, in the garden.

CABBAGES.

As these are among the great standbys for winter and early spring use, every farmer and farmer's Lady—and we confess we rely more upon the lat-

ter—should make it a point of duty, as it certainly is of interest, to see that full supplies of plants of all the hardy varieties are timely set out—not forgetting an ample proportion of *Savoy*. Every rain should, therefore, be availed of to set out the plants. The beds intended for them should be manured with a generous hand, as the whole cabbage tribe are luxurious feeders, and can only be expected to do justice to themselves when food is liberally dispensed to them. If stable and barn-yard manure, fifty bushels should be given to a bed 40 by 60 feet. If guano be used, 23 lbs. should be given to a bed of the same size, the manure be broadcasted evenly, and let the spading be executed in small slices; each spadeful as turned down must receive a blow with the back of the spade to break the lumps. The spading must be done a full spade deep, and the ground must be thoroughly raked as the work progresses, so that the utmost fineness of tilth may be obtained of which the soil is susceptible. When the bed has been dug and raked give it a top-dressing of a mixture composed of 3 bushels of ashes, $\frac{1}{2}$ a gallon of plaster and 1 peck of salt, which must be previously thoroughly mixed together. Then rake this in and your bed will be fit to receive the plants.

The cabbage plants should be set in rows 3 feet apart each way.

If you desire to have well headed cabbages for fall use you can secure your object by sowing seed in a well prepared bed of any of the early kinds of cabbages, as the Early York, Early Smyrna, Early Sugar loaf, Early Battersea, &c.

We wish you to bear this in mind: In dry weather your cabbage plants must be freely watered just before sunset, each day; and that you cannot give to your cabbages anything better than the soapsuds made on washing days.

EARLY CAULIFLOWERS.

As your early cauliflower plants advance in size, draw the earth around the stalks. In dry weather give them occasional waterings.

Towards the latter end of the month, your most forward cauliflowers—provided you have done justice to them—will begin to show their flowers. Examine your bed carefully, and let some of the leaves of the more advanced plants be broke down over the flowers to protect them from the sun and blanch them. If when your cauliflowers are in this state a drought should occur, give them frequent waterings, and you will greatly promote the growth of the flowers.

As your late cauliflower plants will now be fit for transplanting set them out in wet weather. Should dry weather occur soon after the plants are set out, they must be shaded, and watered daily until rain occurs. A large cabbage leaf, or any other large sized leaf will afford the necessary protection from the sun.

CANTALOUPE—CUCUMBERS.

Keep these entirely free from weeds, grass, &c. Hoe the ground between the hills, frequently; draw the earth up around the stems gently; lay the vines off in a regular manner, and when any of them become too luxuriant, nip off the extremities of the runners with your finger and thumb.

WATER MELONS.

If the plants have not already been thinned out, thin them out so as to leave but three vines in a hill; draw the earth up around the stems to the seed leaves. Keep the ground frequently stirred with a

hoe, and occasionally water the hills, just before sun set.

SWEET POTATOES.

Draw the earth around the hills, lay off the vines regularly, and keep the earth stirred frequently and clean from weeds.

BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, &c.

These should be planted out the first wet spell of weather.

CYMBELINS.

Treat these as advised for cantaleupes, melons and cucumbers.

BROCCOLI.

Set your Broccoli plants out for from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Early in the month sow some seed for a successive crop.

CELERY.

Such of your celery plants as are of sufficient size should be planted out in trenches.

PEAS.

Plant a few rows of marrow (at peas.

ASPARAGUS.

As your asparagus will now be going to seed, clean the bed from weeds. If you have a bed of young plants coming on, clean that of weeds also.

LEEKS.

Prepare a bed or part of a bed, by manuring, digging and raking, and set out leeks.

LETTUCE.

Set out lettuce plants, and sow seed for a successive crop.

SMALL SALLADING.

Sow the seed of small sallading of all kinds every ten days throughout the month.

KIDNEY BEANS.

Plant a few rows of these each week throughout the month.

LIMA, AND CAROLINA BEANS.

If not done before, provide these with poles to run upon; hob and clean the ground, draw earth around the stems of the plants.

RADISHES.

Sow radish seed every seven days throughout the month. Towards the last of the month sow the white and black Spanish sorts.

CARROTS—PARSNIPS—BEETS.

If not done before, thin these out, as advised last month, and see to it that the earth be kept clean and well stirred.

ONIONS.

If you discover that these are disposed to make tops instead of roots, take a stick and gently bend the tops over to one side. In a few days bend the tops over to the other side. These operations will arrest the upward circulation of the juices, and cause them to descend and thereby predispose the onions to form bulbs. The bending process must be carefully done.

EARLY TURNIPS.

Prepare part of a tolerably well shaded bed, and sow a few turnip seed to raise turnips for early use. The Early Dutch is the best kind at this season.

SALSAFY.

Thin out, and clean your salsafy bed—keep the earth often stirred.

ENDIVE.

Set out your endive plants, and sow more seed for a successive crop.

OKRA.

Earth up your crop of okra. If too thick, thin them out; they should stand 8 inches apart in the rows; keep the earth clean and well stirred.

TOMATOES AND EGG PLANTS.

In the early part of this month set out your Tomatoes and Egg-plants. They should be planted in a rich, warm soil,—the tomatoes 4 or 5 feet asunder—the Egg-plants from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. If a piece of pine, or cedar bush be placed on each hill so that the tomatoes can run upon it, advantage will result from it.

RED PEPPERS.

Set out your Red Pepper plants.

POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Set out your plants of these.

GATHERING HERBS.

All herbs for curing, should be cut when just coming into bloom, and laid in the shade to dry gradually.

ROASTING EARS.

Plant a bed of Early corn to furnish a successive crop of roasting ears.

PEACH TREES.

Examine your peach trees a few inches below the surface of the ground, and whenever you discover a hole or puncture, insert the point of your pen-knife, the point of a knitting needle, or piece of wire; fill up the holes with a mixture composed of two parts soft soap, one part flour of sulphur, and 1 part salt; then return the earth over the roots laid bare, and give the ground around and under the tree as far as the limbs extend, a dressing of a compost formed of 6 parts ashes, 1 part salt and 1 part plaster—say a gallon to each tree, to be applied broadcast.

IRISH POTATOES.

Keep them clean and the earth well stirred once a week, until the vines are out of blossom, dust them with a mixture composed of in the proportion of 1 bushel of ashes to $\frac{1}{2}$ a peck of salt, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a gallon of plaster. Have the vines dusted in early morning when the dew is on them.

In concluding we would respectfully be permitted to remind our readers, that, if they desire to be successful in the cultivation of their garden, in dry weather they must make their gardeners give, daily, to each bed a profuse watering. Water is necessary to prepare the food for the plants—they receive their food in a liquid or gaseous form, which condition cannot be imparted to the food without the assistance of water. Therefore we repeat: in times of drought have the watering-pot freely used—liberal supplies of water secure the luxuriant and healthful growth of all kinds of vegetables.

We publish with much pleasure the following liberal offer of a public spirited planter of Georgia, and hope that it may be deemed worthy of the attention of those capable of imparting the required information.

A PREMIUM OF \$20 FROM GEORGIA, FOR A CISTERN, ICE HOUSE AND DAIRY.

To be awarded at the next annual Fair of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, for the most practical and approved plan with drawings and specifications for a CISTERN under ground, with capacity for 100 barrels of water—an Ice House large enough for 20 or 30 persons all summer, and a DAIRY for 10 or 15 cows, all under the same Roof, upon an Eastern Hill Side (or slope) in a Southern climate.

Premium to be awarded under the decision of Judges to be appointed by the President of the Maryland State Agricultural Society. Address S. Sands, Secretary Maryland State Agricultural Soc.

THE OREGON PEA.

Oregon Pea.—The *Rescue Grass* of Mr. Iverson, has created no little excitement through the country, and the demand for the seed has been so great, that he has declined receiving further orders for it. In one of his communications to us, he alluded to the value of the *Oregon Pea*, as an adjunct to his grass, in the renovation of lands, and we have made some enquiries upon the subject, which have elicited statements that are of the most marvellous character.—But from what we say or publish in connexion with the subject, we hope none of our readers will be carried away with the excitement which we see is prevalent in some parts of the South in regard to this pea—and which a circular from the Patent Office now before us, accompanying a small package of the seed, is calculated to increase. We publish this circular with the remark, that there is probably a typographical error in the second paragraph, in which it is stated that from a "teaspoonful," thirty bushels of peas had been raised, and that but for the cut-worm, one hundred bushels!! could have been obtained, at the second crop.

UNITED STATES' PATENT OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, March 9th, 1854. }

SIR:—Accompanying this circular, I send you for experiment a small parcel of *Oregon Peas*, which, if convenient, you will please give a fair trial, and if successful, report to this office the result. They were procured from Mr. A. B. Rozell, of La Vergne, Rutherford Co., Tennessee, who gives the following account of their introduction and cultivation:—

"The *Oregon Pea* was brought a few years ago from Oregon Territory. Whether it was found wild there, or was obtained from the Indians, I am not prepared to say. I obtained from the State of Mississippi, a year ago last spring, about a teaspoonful of seed, from the product of which, I raised last season thirty bushels of peas. Had it not been for the cut worm, the ravages of which was very great, I should have raised one hundred bushels.

The seed of this plant is very small, less in size than that of the "Lady, or Sugar Pea," and of a pale green color, with a white "hilum," or eye. It grows on a bush from five to six feet high, with five or six large branches near the ground; and they, with the main stem, put out other branches, until the stalks would make a bunch as large round as a tobacco hoghead, or near it. It grows more like cotton than any thing else I know of, only it is much larger, with branches not so horizontal. After leaving the ground a little, all these branches with those which put out at every joint, bear from four to ten pods in a bunch, with about fifteen peas in a pod, which, as an article of human food, are superior to any thing of the kind I ever eat.

The stalks and leaves, which are very large and beautiful, make, perhaps, the finest hay in the world—stock preferring it to any other—and yield a greater abundance. The hay and pea together are a better and a far cheaper food than can be raised from any thing else in the United States for horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs. I believe I can raise more and better food for my stock from one acre of land, than I can from five of any other crop. It will grow on land so poor that it would produce little or nothing else; and tolerably poor and is better for it, and will produce more than

rich land. This may appear strange to some, but it is nevertheless true! Rich land will produce more stalks, but not so many peas. In this respect, it is like cotton. As an improver of the soil, I consider it far superior to clover, or any thing known in Tennessee, when fed off on the ground, and then ploughed in.

If seed is the object one has in view in raising this plant, let it be sown in drills $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, one or two seeds in a place, a foot asunder along each drill. In the course of the summer weed and cultivate with the plough or hoe, after the manner of raising bush beans or Indian corn. For fodder or hay, sow them broadcast, and lightly harrow them, like wheat or other grain.

In short, taking this plant altogether, it is one of the finest and richest productions I ever saw; and I am satisfied in my own mind, that it is the greatest acquisition to the farmers of the Valley of the Mississippi and the States adjacent, that has been introduced into this country—guano not excepted—for this last thirty years."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MASON, Commissioner.

We have received the following from a correspondent, and publish it in connexion with the circular.

"LITTLETON, N. C. April 28th, 1854

To the Editor of the *American Farmer*.

Dear Sir:—You stated in one of the back Nos. of the *Farmer*, that you would like for me to give you a description, and manner of culture of the "*Oregon Pea*." I herein transmit you a notice of this invaluable Pea, with the names of several gentlemen from whom they can be purchased. The notice is from a gentleman who lives near me, (Mr. James M. Williams,) who has tried these peas fully, and finds them to be what he represents them to be in the notice I send you. I would remark that the best time for planting, is about the 20th of May, on poor land, as they produce better on that kind of land.

JOHN D. THORNE."

The following is the "notice" to which Mr. Thorne alludes, which comes in the shape of a hand bill:

"THE OREGON PEA.—This pea, which is the finest ever discovered, grows on a plant from four to six feet high—no vine about them. They are a great luxury for the table. Stock prefer them to corn, and for fattening hogs and cattle they are preferable to corn. They bear very full, and although so small, they grow so thick they can be gathered like other peas. We saw them grow last year, dry as it was, head high, and two in a hill, large round as a hoghead. Their great utility is in the stalk for hay, for which purpose its yield is twice as much as anything ever grown in this country in the shape of hay.

This pea grows well sown broadcast, and will lie on the ground all winter, and come up in the spring—hence hogs can feed on them all the time. The hay is the best ever used by us for any stock that eats hay. The leaves, (which make the most luxuriant appearance), do not fall off in saving the hay. They will grow on the oldest and poorest land we have, and yield more peas than on better land, especially of a seasonable year.

We heartily recommend them to the planters everywhere. We have known their growth, now, three and five years, and they do not adulterate by

the climate and soil, as many other products do.—They are in great demand wherever known.

Samuel Gilmore, Jefferson Barber, and Sampson Barber, of Itawamba Co. Miss; Ephraim Walker, John Washburn, Eli T. Walker, Rev. Arch. Walker, E. W. Martin, Rev. T. W. Walker, W. R. Lawerimore, Stephen J. Lawerimore, and Jesse T. Walker, Tishomingo Co. Miss.

We, who have raised the Oregon Pea the present year, take pleasure in saying, that we have read all that has been published about them; all is true, and much more might be said. We will add, that they will produce much more on such land as is generally thrown out, than can be raised on the best land we have, planted in anything else. One hand can save more than ten hands can of fodder in the same time. We are decidedly of opinion that they will improve land more than anything that can be grown upon it, and will grow where clover will not; for the oldest and poorest land is the place for them. We do believe they are worth \$40 per bushel for manure alone; and we wish it distinctly understood, that this pea will produce best on old land, and will in our judgment reclaim the worst worn-out land anywhere. No man can lose by, or regret his purchase, who will give them a fair chance, even at \$80 per bushel.

Wm. Grant, John Neil, Robert H. Grant, T. T. George, Richard Smith, A. C. Smith, John A. Smith, Thomas J. Campbell, Hamburg, Tenn.; Col. N. Carrige, and B. B. Thombs, Purdy, Tenn.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, having planted the Oregon Pea the present year, are persuaded that all that has been published in the Memphis Christian Advocate about them is true, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all planters. They certainly are very fine for hay, and a splendid fertilizer of the soil. In our judgment, no person who will give them a fair chance, will ever lose by, or regret the purchase.

We heartily recommend them to all planters, even at the apparent high price of \$80 per bushel.

Rev. D. J. Allen, Rev. Samuel Watson, Rev. Elias Tidwell, and Revd. Reuben Ellis, of Memphis Conference.

Rev. HENRY BELL, of the Memphis Conference, planted one quart of Oregon Peas last spring, on very old and poor land, from which he gathered six bushels, and thought he would gather from one to two bushels more, if frost stayed off a week or two longer.

In addition to the above, we refer to H. D. Nelson, Somerville, Tenn.; Rev. Jno. Kesterson, Shelby Co. Tenn.; Thomas Jones, Fayette Co. Tenn.; Rev. L. D. Mullins, Memphis Conference.

In my judgment, the Oregon Pea is the best Pea that we can raise for stock. Then if they produce no fruit, they are the best things we can grow for hay; and if they produce no fruit nor hay, they are worth more for the fertilization of the soil than anything that we can plant in this country; so that I consider them worth three times as much as any other pea ever discovered. The peas are now ready for market, and may be had at \$80 per bushel, or \$1 per pint.

They are for sale by Con. F. Henderson, A. T. Wells, and Webb & Rawlings, of Memphis, Tenn. And by G. G. Adams, Bolivar, Tenn.; Jas. Martin, Hamburg, Tenn.; Luke P. Seay, Trenton, Tenn. Harvy Stephens, Graves Co. Ky.; Ewen & Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. James Young, Louis-

ville, Ky.; R. Y. Longley, Brownsville, Tenn. J. M. WILLIAMS.

After the above circular and letter were received, we came across the following, from the Southern Agriculturist, which puts rather a different aspect upon the matter.

"THE OREGON PEA—BEWARE OF HUMBURG—Again and again it becomes our duty to expose humburs. We have recently heard of the sale of the Oregon Pea at the rate of Eighty Dollars per bushel, and think it high time to open the eyes of our readers as to what it really is. This pea is no new thing in South Carolina—having been cultivated for the last eight or ten years by our friends, Cols. R. J. Gage and D. Johnson, of Union District. From these gentlemen we once procured the seed, and have frequently had "fancy patches" of it, amounting to next to nothing, as far as utility is concerned. "It grows best on rich land," but makes a tolerable rank weed on thin land. It has been used by our Union friends to replant cotton fields, for which from its upright growth, it is admirably adapted. We once fell in upon two agricultural friends, one, the Editor of a leading Southern Agricultural Journal, who were about sending it out to fame, "as a new vetch" well adapted to Southern latitudes. The application of a little botanical science soon put them right, and the recommendatory article designated it properly as the Oregon Pea.

We fear many agriculturists throughout the South will be immensely gulled, so long as they continue to buy seeds of new products from the puffery of advertisements alone. We do not object to the planters of the South trying the Oregon Pea, but we do object to the high recommendations of interested seed hucksters, who stile these things "the greatest agricultural discovery of this or any other age," and assert "that it far excels for beauty and luxuriance, any vegetable production ever seen." Such terms are only used to make the seed sell, and there is a savor of dishonesty in the thing which we cannot countenance. In point of usefulness and value, the Oregon Pea can never compare with the varieties of field peas commonly cultivated in the South. All plants of the leguminous family are exceedingly valuable as fertilizing adjuncts, and we shall always be glad to hear of their frequent and extensive use in agricultural rotations.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

✂ We have received a small box of the seed of the Oregon Pea, from whom we can only conjecture, as we have no intimation by letter from whence they come, and whether as a present or for sale. If the former, we shall be happy to furnish them to our subscribers, on the same terms—if for sale, the price should have been designated—certainly we should not have purchased them at the rate asked us by a dealer in Raleigh, N. C. (\$1 per pint.)

The S. C. Farmer & Planter publishes evidence of the most respectable character of the value of this pea.—We give all the facts in our possession. Our readers will judge for themselves, whether it is a humbug or not.

✂ P. S.—Since the above was written, we have received a letter from the gentleman who forwarded us the peas, with the instruction that we may sell them for 50 cents per pint, if we cannot get \$1. We take the responsibility of purchasing them ourself at the former price, and will

send a *tea-spoonful* to every subscriber who remits us his subscription in advance for Vol. 10. This offer, of course, extends only to the supply now received, and to be sent to each applicant free of postage to us—so first come, first served.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Prepared by John Feast, Florist, 379 Lexington st. for the American Farmer.

All planting should be finished this month, as also filling up vacant places in the borders or different parts of ground that are vacant. Plants grown in pots can be plunged in the ground, or taken out and planted for the summer season; they do well if a little attention is given them by watering occasionally; those plants which are unsightly should be cut down, which makes them throw out fine shoots, and form heads, which with proper pruning become fine specimens; and if carefully taken up in the fall, will be much improved in their appearance.

Fuchsias will need particular attention by syringing frequently, as it helps the growth and keeps off the red spider, which is so destructive to them; they often lose all their foliage for want of moisture—Keep them in a shady situation, and tie up neatly as they grow, and have them in proper sized pots.

Camellias, and all hardy wooded plants, protect from the mid-day sun in a suitable situation, or shaded if not kept in the house; also shade the glass with whitening or some substance to break off the dense sun-shine, which is very essential if plants are kept under cover in summer. As soon as the *inarches* of *camellias* have made the wood hard, they may be taken off and kept in a close frame, shaded a little for a while to ensure success.

All Green-house bulbs that have done flowering, should be put away for the summer in a dry shady part of the house; they require no water during this time, being dormant; but many varieties flower through the summer months, as *Crinums*, *Brunswigias*, *Gloriosa Superba*, and others; encourage their growth in making fine foliage, which ensures a fine flower; they like plenty of light and to be near the glass, with plenty of water when in bloom.

Calceolarias will soon be in their full flower—shade the plants a little, and be careful in watering not to let them suffer, or get too much water; one or the other will soon finish them; there is no plant that requires the same attention, as they are so soon damaged by a little neglect, even with the best of cultivators—they might be termed annuals in this country, for they barely get over the season alive; they are the most showy of flowers, with their endless variety.

Budding Roses will do this month, and propagating by cuttings; also of many other plants.

Tulips and *Hyacinths*—When done flowering, take the bulbs, and put them in some dry place for the summer, and fill up the borders with *verbenas*, *petunias*, *asters*, or any pretty flowering plants, that bloom through the summer.

GUANO DON'T BURN!—In the Depot recently consumed by fire at Weldon there were 200 bags of Guano. While Tobacco boxes, blis. fish, Lime, Plows and several large iron boilers were ruined, 238 bags of the Guano were unscorched and 186 bags filled from the remaining bags that were partially burned. The pile was so strong of ammonia that it caused all of the laborers' noses to bleed.

EFFECT OF LIME—A LIBERAL LANDLORD—A JUST TENANT.

Lockhart, the son-in-law, and biographer, of the late *Sir Walter Scott*, relates the following anecdote:—

"There see," said Scott, "that farm there, at the foot of the hill, is occupied by a respectable enough tenant of mine; I told him I had a great desire for him to try the effects of lime on his land. He said he doubted its success and could not venture to risk so much money as it would cost. Well, said I, fair enough; but as I wish to have the experiment tried, you shall have the lime for the mere carting; you may send to the place where it is to be bought, and at the term day you shall strike off the whole value of the lime from the rent due to me. When the day came, my friend, the farmer, came with his whole rent, which he laid down on the table before me, without deduction. How's this, my man, you are to deduct for lime, you know." "Why, Sir Walter," he replied, "conscience will not let me impose upon you so far—the lime you recommended me to try, and which but for your suggestion I never would have tried, has produced more than would have purchased the lime half a dozen times over, and I cannot think of making a deduction."

THE CULTURE OF THE GRAPE—WINE-MAKING—CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY.

We have from the press of Messrs. *Moore, Anderson, & Co.* of Cincinnati, a work (being the 5th edition) on the *culture of the grape, and Wine-making*, by *Robert Buchanan*, of Cincinnati, a gentleman who stands eminent among the most enlightened vine-growers in our country. It also contains directions for the cultivation of the Strawberry, by *N. Longworth*. This is, indeed, a work of great merit, and the more valuable at this time, when the agricultural mind is directing its attention to the cultivation of the wine, with the view of making wine, to supercede the necessity of importing it from the old world. We are gratified that such is the case; for such direction of the agricultural industry would conduce greatly to suppress the vice of intemperance. It is a familiar fact with intelligent men, that the wine producing countries of Europe are proverbial for their sober, temperate habits. Mr. Buchanan has treated each branch of his part of the work with the utmost degree of intelligence, the natural result of an enlightened mind, aided by science, close observation, and theory illustrated by practice.

To say that the Essay of Mr. Longworth, on the *culture of the Strawberry*, is able, is but slight praise; for all who know that distinguished horticulturist, do know, that his competency to instruct, is only equalled by his single-heartedness, public spirit, and genuine, devoted patriotism.

This little work deserves, and we trust will receive a wide spread patronage.

GREAT CROP OF GRASS.—*Henry W. Clapp, Esq.*, of Greenfield, a gentleman who was formerly president of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, raised in July, 1850, a crop of grass, from a little more than seven acres, amounting to 29 tons, 497 pounds; and in September of the same year, fourteen tons and ninety-seven pounds from the same ground, making a total of 43 tons, 594 pounds, or a fraction less than 6 tons to the acre in two cuttings. The ground was seeded with herdsgrass, (*timothy*).—*New England Cultivator*.



BALTIMORE, JUNE 1, 1854.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

\$1 per annum, in advance; 6 copies for \$5; 12 copies for \$10; 30 copies for \$50.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For 1 square of 19 lines, for each insertion, \$1; 1 square, per ann., \$10; ¼ column, do. \$30; 1 column, do. \$50—larger advertisements in proportion.

Address, SAMUEL SANDS, Publisher, At the State Agricultural Society Rooms, No. 128 Baltimore-st. over the "American Office," 5th door from North-st.

CLOSING OF THE VOLUME.

This number concludes the present volume of the *American Farmer*, and the occasion seems to be a fitting one, to tender to our subscribers, patrons, and friends, our unfeigned thanks for the deep interest they have taken in the extension of our subscription list. If there be any one thing more than another, which can sweeten the toils, the anxieties, and responsibilities of the conductor of a public journal, it is the approving smiles of those for whom he may have labored. And surely we have had ample cause for gratulation; for the proofs of the highest appreciation of the usefulness of our journal have flowed in upon us from every quarter in which it circulates. These gratifying testimonials are the more pleasing to our feelings—the more honorable to our self-esteem—as they have come unsought, and often from patrons who know us only through our columns, and who, therefore, speak not with the voice of a too partial friendship, but through their unbiassed judgments.

It is more than thirty-five years since this journal was ushered into existence, under the auspices of its founder, the late lamented JOHN S. SKIN-
ner—a gentleman of ripe scholarship and rare powers of intellect—and whose enterprise was only equalled by that indomitable courage, which enabled him to carry out successfully, any project which his fruitful mind suggested. As the pioneer in America, in the establishment of a paper devoted exclusively to Agricultural Literature, his memory should, as it will, be cherished in freshness and esteem by every lover of that great calling, which is at once the parent and sustainer of all others. Until he conceived the adventurous thought, of publishing a journal thus devoted, such an idea had never entered into a human mind in America—and no one less filled with zeal would have undertaken an enterprise so cheerless in prospect—so full of peril and of risk. Without a single subscriber to sustain him, on the 2d day of April, 1819, he issued his first numbers of the old *American Farmer*, and sent them broadcast through the Union; and hazardous as was the enterprise, the result proved that he had not "calculated without his host," for each returning mail brought him subscribers. The very novelty of the thing—backed as it was by his powerful talents and refined genius, raised him up friends in every quarter. The paper was sustained,—and to JOHN S. SKINNER belongs the honor of being the father of the Agricultural Literature of the country—so that if any one ever deserved to be considered a National benefactor, most assuredly he is. He gave birth to that spirit of generous enthusiasm, and enlight-

ened improvement, which has been going on in our country from that day to this. The fruits of his labors are to be seen in every township and county from the Atlantic to the far-off west, and serve at once as monuments of the all-grasping reach of mind with which he was blessed, the untiring industry with which he advocated the rights of the husbandman, and illustrated the true interests of the country.

We were aware of the responsibility which we assumed as the successor of such a man, and conscious of our inferiority, could only rely upon the indulgence of our readers, and the honest zeal by which we were inspired, to sustain us in our labors. That we have been sustained, is obvious from the high estimation in which our Journal is now held by its thousands and tens of thousands of readers, and we rejoice, that in our well intended interest in, and devoted passion for, agriculture, we have found resources to render our labors acceptable to those for whom we have exerted our energies and expended our best judgment.

Before we close this article, we would ask to be permitted to suggest a few remarks more to our friends and readers. As the next number will commence a new year, a suitable occasion presents itself to those of our subscribers who feel an interest in the prosperity of the *American Farmer*, to obtain an accession to our list. We make this appeal with the more confidence, as that which we made last year, was not only well received but cordially acted upon. It would be asking too much of our friends to desire that they should put themselves to any extraordinary trouble in canvassing for subscribers for us,—all we solicit is, that, in the immediate spheres of their acquaintance, they would so speak of its merits, and of its benefits to Agriculture, as they may think it deserves. By so doing, through the influence of their positions, they cannot fail to be the cause of adding thousands of names to our present subscription list, and of placing us under obligations of gratitude which will be as lasting as life itself,—the recollection of which, will serve to animate and cheer us in our endeavors to render the *American Farmer* worthy of its enlightened patrons—worthy of the cause of that Agriculture which from our boyhood up has been a passion with us, and has entwined itself around our heart with a hold that will endure until we behold the last of earth.

FARMER PREMIUM LIST.

As heretofore, the publisher of the *AMERICAN FARMER*, offers his annual list of premiums for the largest lists of subscribers for the volume which commences with the next No.—The lists to be made up to the hour of the annual meeting of the State Society, viz: 8 o'clock on Monday, the 2d October. The cash must be paid for all subscriptions, that can be counted up to that time. The premiums are:

For the largest list,	\$50
" 2d do	30
" 3d do	20
" 4th do	15

We hope an animated contest will take place for these premiums.

☞ We have only time and space to refer to the report from the Inspector of Guano, in the supplement.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW

Of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th October, 1854.

The proceedings of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society, held in May, will be found in the present number of the Farmer. The premium list for the Fall Show was arranged, and the Judges appointed. The list will accompany this number of the Farmer. The Constitution of the Society was so altered at the last Annual Meeting, as to require the Cattle Show to be held earlier than heretofore—viz: the week succeeding the last Saturday in September—consequently the annual meeting of the Society will be held this year, on Monday the 2d of October, and the Cattle Show, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of October.


CORN CROP. The backward spring has retarded the getting in of the Corn crop until an unusual late period, and we fear many have not been able to get in their crop in time. The accounts from the South are not flattering. A letter to the Editor from North Carolina, says:—"The prospect for a large crop of Corn on the Roanoke is not good, owing to the high freshets which has made the farmers backward; the cool weather is very severely against the cotton crops; there is a general complaint; some have to plant over, and there is likely to be a bad stand generally. I have just heard from Florida; they had a frost recently which cut down corn three feet high, and which killed most of the cotton."

TOBACCO PLANTS.—The accounts from most of the tobacco districts of Maryland, were never more gloomy than they have been this spring. The cold weather and the fly have made sad havoc with the plants, and it is said that there will not be enough to pitch one crop in ten in some of the counties. Similar accounts reach us from Virginia and Kentucky—in some Counties of the latter State, the ground intended for tobacco, has been put in corn.

[Correspondence of N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

HANOVER, Jackson Co. Mich., May 14.—The Wheat crop through the most part of this State, will be almost an entire failure, owing to the ice that overspread this State last winter, and which smothered the Wheat, so that it is beyond recovery. Such a failure has never before been known in the memory of the oldest settler. Throughout the State, our own consumption and seed will require about all the crop that will be raised this year.

THE CROPS IN EUROPE.—A London correspondent of the New York Tribune, writes under date of April 21st, thus: "The present drought—we had no rain since the beginning of February—begins to alarm France—the consequence of a deficient harvest in 1854 being incalculable." Should the crops of France and England prove deficient, the coming harvest, the demand on this country will continue for another year, and most likely be largely increased.

 Edmund Ruffin, Esq. long and favorably known as an Agricultural writer and practical farmer, has been appointed Agricultural Commissioner by the Virginia State Agricultural Society.

FARM BUILDINGS.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the admirable essay of the Hon. Charles B. Calvert, on Farm Buildings, as well as to the Drawing, to be found in this month's journal. The Essay, descriptive of the buildings, is drawn up with great clearness, propriety of diction, and graphic accuracy; while the drawing at once conveys to the mind, the ideas of comfort, convenience and economy. Though the buildings, just erected by Mr. C. are upon a large scale, intended as they are for a large number of animals, and for a large estate, the plan is so accurately well devised, that, by reducing the dimensions, it will be found equally well adapted to a small, as to a large plantation or farm.

PATUXENT PLANTER.—We rejoice to be able in this number to welcome again our old and valued correspondent, "Patuxent Planter," and we are sure that his re-appearance will be greeted with feelings of delight by every reader of our journal. We thank him most kindly, for the pains and research he has taken to respond to the call in a late No. for information relative to the *Smith's Island Sheep*. Few among us could so satisfactorily have thrown equal light upon the subject, and fewer still, have dressed it up in so becoming a dress. It will be seen, that Patuxent Planter expresses the hope, that the venerable George Washington Park Custis, the owner of Smith's Island, would enlighten the public upon the subject—and the reader will observe, that, in response to a letter of ours, that that distinguished gentleman has anticipated the wish of Patuxent Planter.

THE SMITH'S ISLAND OR OTTER SHEEP.—The letter of the venerable George Washington Park Custis, descriptive of the above breed of Sheep, will be read with pleasure by every friend of Agriculture in our country; for independent of the solicitude which the subject itself commands at the present time, the fame of the writer, as the adopted son of the illustrious Washington, and as the *Farmer of Arlington*, throws around any thing from his pen a halo of interest which but few writers could command.

PERUVIAN GUANO—ADVANCE IN PRICE.—The Agents in this city, on the 24th ult., received orders from the Peruvian Government to advance the price of Guano. In anticipation of this order, they had stopped sales, pretty generally, for two weeks preceding. The supply is quite large—yet we have but little doubt that all that is here will be used this fall, even at the present rates. The following are the Agents' prices:

From 1 to 5 tons,	\$60 cash.
" 6 to 10 "	59 50 cash.
" 10 to 20 "	59 "
" 21 to 30 "	58 "
" 31 to 40 "	57 "
" 41 to 50 "	56 "
" 51 to 100 "	55 "
" 101 to 200 "	55 1 per cent. off
" 201 to 400 "	55 1 "
" 401 to 750 "	55 1 1/2 "
" 751 to 1000 "	55 2 "

Our Agency will be continued as heretofore, and for lots of 1 to 30 or 40 tons, or more, we can furnish it at lower rates than the prices in the above scale of the importers. See advertisement.

THE WHEAT CROP.—If no untoward circumstance prevents, the Wheat crop this year will be very fine; in the Middle States, from almost every quarter, our accounts are favorable—still a reverse may take place before the harvest, and we even now hear of the appearance of the fly in the Valley of Virginia. Good prices, we have no doubt, will continue to be received for this crop, for in the nature of things, the demand from abroad must be very considerable. The supply in the United States, at this time, is believed to be less than for years past—and in the West the crop does not bid fair to be a good one. The St. Louis Republican of the 29th April, contains extracts from letters from some sixty points on the Upper Mississippi, Illinois, and Missouri rivers, furnished to that paper by a commercial house in St. Louis, to whom the letters were addressed, in answer to inquiries in regard to the amount of Flour and Wheat held at the different points, and the probable amount still in hands of farmers, together with the prospects of the growing Wheat crop. These letters are dated at different times, from the 1st to the 15th April. All seem to agree that the amount of Wheat in the hands of farmers is exceedingly small; many of them state that the prospects of the Wheat crop are very discouraging, in some cases proving a complete failure; while a large number say that the crop will be an average one, and a few that it promised well. Some of the writers say that all the Flour in the town was held by themselves, while all of them who speak of the article, say the amount of Corn in store is immense. The entire stock of Wheat at these points is put down at 417,000 bushels, and of Flour at 21,000 barrels.

THE POULTRY HOUSE. As every thing connected with poultry now-a-days has a peculiar interest, we give the following sensible remark from an English paper. First, of the roost and nest house. The floor should be sprinkled with ashes, or loam, pulverised peat, or fine charcoal, and the floor should be cleaned off every week.

"The yard should contain a grass plot, some fine gravel, slaked lime, dry ashes, and pure water.—The nests should be lined with moss, heath or straw. Evidently the Dorkings are the best breed; they will lay an average of 185 eggs each per annum. Fowls with black legs are best for roasting, while those of white legs are best for boiling. If you want them to sit early, leave the eggs under them. Fowls in their native habits never lay more eggs than they can hatch. Remember that no success can be expected from poultry-keeping if their houses be damp, cold, unclean, or badly ventilated; if their food does not approximate to that which they can get in a state of nature, viz : a mixture of animal or vegetable food; if the water they drink be stagnant, the drainage of the manure heap, &c. or if the strongest and handsomest be not bred from."

TREATMENT OF BROOD MARES—BREAKING COLTS TO HARNESS.

In the Patent office Agricultural Report for 1852 and 1853, there is a communication from Mr. J. L. Balthrope, of Salem, Fauquier Co. Va., from which we make the following extracts :

"Horses and Mules. The latter are not raised by us. The growing of the former is profitable on farms that are remote from market, and well adapted to grazing and hay.

"The cost of rearing a Colt until three years old. A good colt at weaning—say four months,—is worth twenty eight dollars; first year's keeping, twelve dollars; second year, fifteen dollars; next twelve months, fifteen; which will bring the colt to three years at a cost of seventy dollars. Average value at that age, ninety dollars."

"Treatment of brood Mares: Having owned a stallion for several years, I have observed that mares are much surer to prove in foal when not suffered to run on red clover, or any sappy grass; if the season is wet it is best to keep them on dry food until the time of the horse's service has past. There is no objection to their being used; but they should always be used with a great deal of care, never overdone with heat or fatigue. When they have gone some eight or nine months, they should be kept apart from other horses, or at least see that they are not kicked or jammed by them; and when they are within a few weeks of foaling, it is well to turn them on a meadow or grass lot that is clear of ditches or abrupt streams, as mares are naturally inclined to foal near a stream of water; and I have more than once known colts to be lost by being dropt in, or so near a branch, that they have fallen in before they were fully able to walk."

Breaking Colts. "In reference to the best way to break young horses to service : I am a poor hand to break a horse for the saddle; but having been my own teamster for several years, my plan to break a colt to harness, is, to put him in a team with other horses, selecting a time when I am not compelled to load heavy. It is best to put on such loads as the team can manage with or without the assistance of the colt. Let him draw or walk at his ease. By indulging him a few days in this way, he will come to the draft as a matter of choice. In most cases this treatment will avoid making what we call balking or false horses, which often happens by trying to force the horses to draw draughts before they are able or know how to manage their loads."

REARING YOUNG TURKEYS.—Richardson in his work on the domestic Fowl, has these remarks:—

"Many writers recommend a vast deal of quackery in the treatment of the young chicks. Some go the length of ordering them wine, pepper, bathing in cold water, &c. It is far better to let them alone. For a few hours after hatching, the chicks require no food at all; and then, instead of cramming them—a process in which you are likely to break the tender beak of the little chick—chop up a few hard eggs with boiled nettles, parsley and a little bread or curd; make this into a paste, and present it to the birds in the palm of your hand, or place it before them on a stone, taking care that the hen does not rob them. In supplying them with water, be careful to put it into very shallow vessels that they cannot wet themselves; for the least moisture appears fatal to them. As the turkey chick does not seek its food immediately on leaving the egg, as the hen seems incapable of instructing her little offspring how to do so, it is a practice with some to put a few common hen's eggs among the turkey's (which must be done about nine or ten days after sitting), that these coming out with the little turkeys, may, by force of example, teach them to provide for themselves.

Unless in very warm weather the hen and chicks should be housed for a month. If they appear drooping, put powdered caraway seed, and a little

Cayenne pepper into the food. If you mix the food with milk, let it be previously boiled. Unboiled milk will purge the chicks; but for my own part, I prefer pure water.

At the age of about two months occur the most critical period in the life of a turkey, called "*shooting the red*," or the time when the head and neck acquire the reddish colour of adult. This crisis once past, the birds may be regarded as past danger, and exchange the name of *chicks* for that of *turkey poults*. The only treatment necessary when the bird is shooting the red, is to furnish *nutritive food* with a small pinch of Cayenne pepper. Bruised hemspeed is also found serviceable.

Take care that young turkeys never go out, on any account, (except in dry weather,) until the dew is off the ground; and this should be adhered to till they get to be the size of an old partridge, and have their backs well covered with feathers; and in wet weather they should be kept under cover all day long. As to the feeding of them when young, many nice things are recommended—hard eggs, chopped fine, with crumbs of bread, and a great many other things, but that which I have seen used, and always with success, and for all sorts of young poultry, is milk turned into curds. This is the food for young poultry of all sorts. Some should be made fresh every day, and if this be done, and the turkeys be kept warm, not one out of a score will die. When they get to be strong they may have meal and grain; but still they always love the curds. When they get their head feathers, they are hardy enough; and what they then want is room to grow about. It is best to breed them under a common hen, because she does not ramble like a hen turkey; and it is a very curious thing that the turkeys bred up by a hen of the common fowl, do not themselves ramble much when they get old.

NATIONAL CATTLE CONVENTION.

We have received the following circular, which we publish for the information of our readers.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, May 1st, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—The 25th, 26th, and 27th days of October next have been fixed by the United States Agricultural Society for holding its first *Cattle Convention* in the City of Springfield, Clark county, Ohio.

Six thousand dollars will be distributed in premiums for the best stock of the various breeds of Cattle, subject to competition without territorial limit.

The Executive Committee of the United States Agricultural Soc. have been careful to select a time that will not, so far as they are aware, conflict with any of the State Fairs or other meetings of general interest, and after due deliberation have selected this place as the most eligible for holding the Cattle Fair. Springfield is centrally located as regards the cattle region; it is most convenient of access by rail road from almost every point of the compass. The means for accommodating at very moderate charges, a large number of persons, are ample. Private houses will be opened for the reception of guests. There are also eighteen cities and towns within reach by an hour's ride on the rail roads, on which extra trains will be placed to accommodate such as wish to go elsewhere for lodgings.

About twenty acres of ground have been enclosed, and more than three hundred stalls will be prepared for the shelter of cattle during the Convention.

It is expected that very liberal arrangements will be made by all the rail road companies, both for the transportation of cattle and the conveyance of passengers to and from the Fair.

We respectfully solicit your attendance on the occasion, and that you will furnish us with such aid as you may feel disposed in making known the objects, time, and place of the Convention; and if you have improved stock of cattle, of any description, we cordially invite you to enter them for competition.

A list of Premiums and a Copy of Regulations will shortly be published.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. T. WARDER, }
C. M. CLARK, } Local Executive Com.
C. ROBBINS, }

IVERSON'S RESCUE GRASS.—We have been requested by Mr. Iverson to *receive no more orders* for his rescue grass; those already handed in, will probably require all that he may have for sale. The Editor of the Soil of the South, published in the vicinity of Mr. Iverson's residence, thus speaks in his May No. of this grass:

"We promised, in a former number to speak of this grass, now being produced by B. V. IVERSON, Esq. of this City. We have made frequent examinations, at different periods of time, to mark its growth and its character, and to see how it was affected by the changes of weather. It stood the frosts and freezes of the winter, without damage, keeping green and growing all the time, and as the warmth and showers of spring came on, it grew with astonishing luxuriance. In the latter part of March, we found it heading out beautifully, and to-day, (14th of April), we have just made an examination, to see what had been the effect of the heavy frosts and freeze, which occurred some week or ten days since. No perceptible damage could be traced, although it was in full head, and in what might be regarded its most dangerous stage. It is now (at maturity) about three feet high, with large and well branched heads, and, though the seed or grain are not yet matured, the stalks are bending under their weight. We have not seen, thus far, a single drawback upon its claims. There has not yet, within our observation, been any tests of its value for grazing or hay making. Mr. IVERSON assures us that he has fully tested it, and that it is all which could be desired. We can see no reason why it should not do well, and very confidently believe that it will prove of great value to the country."

SUFFOLK SWINE. We call attention to the advertisements in our paper of breeders of this celebrated breed of Swine. A priced catalogue of Dr. Morton's stock can be examined at our office. We learn that the Dr. has the most complete piggery in the United States; he has kindly furnished us with the drawings of it, and of one of his prize animals, which we shall publish in an early number of the Farmer.

The Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, has been invited to deliver the next annual address before the Norfolk County Agricultural Society, and has accepted the invitation.

DRAINING WET LANDS.

If you have wet lands drain them, though you may have nothing else than *poles* to construct your drains with.

Important Patent Decision.

GEORGE PAGE vs. AMES & GREEN, IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, U. S., MARYLAND DIST.—BEFORE JUDGE GILES, D. J.—This was an action brought for infringement of a patent, granted to the plaintiff in 1841, for improvements in the portable Circular Saw Mill.

The patentee claimed the means of affixing and guiding the circular saw, by allowing end play to its shaft, in combination with the means of guiding, it by friction rollers, embracing it near its periphery, so as to have its centre entirely unchecked laterally.

There was a good deal of conflicting testimony as to construction of the machine that was the subject of the suit—the defendants having made but one before the action had been commenced.—This fact, however, the jury found for the plaintiff. Conceding it, it was insisted that the shaft made by defendants had journals turned down upon it, the shoulders of which limited the end play, and so saved the machine from infringing a patent that required the end play to be unlimited, or without any check, and it was contended that a machine such as described in the specification, without a check on the shaft to the end play, would not answer the purpose aimed at, but would be worthless.

The plaintiff here contended, however, that the proper reading of the specification, showed an alternative construction, either to make the shaft with or without reduced journals and shoulders.

Neither party sought instructions from the Court, but with equal confidence in the specification went before the Jury.

It was admitted on all hands, that up to the date of the plaintiff's invention, the circular saw for large logs was unknown. Since the date of the invention near a thousand of them had been sold. No other change in the common construction of the circular saw previously in use was shewn, than the giving of end play to the shaft. There was conflicting testimony relating to this value of the end play, two witnesses, referring to the same mill, declared it did better without than with it; but they were contradicted by a witness who said that it did worse than another mill in the same neighborhood, which had the usual end play, and as regarded the general value of the end play, they were contradicted by witnesses who had made experiments, especially in view of ascertaining the fact, on various mills; on this point, too, the verdict of the Jury sustained the plaintiff's testimony.

In arguing the cause, the plaintiff's counsel insisted, that the essence of Page's invention consisted in giving the end play to the shaft, which operated to take the stiffening out of the common machine, where the periphery of the saw was kept steady by rollers—that it was the rigidity of the periphery, together with the rigidity of the centre of the saw, that defeated the useful effect when the saw was from four to six feet in diameter; that in availing of Page's discovery of this fact, the defendants had invaded his rights; and that the extent of the infringement—whether by an eighth of an inch, or an inch of end play, no limit being prescribed by the plaintiff, and the extent of end play depending, indeed, on varying circumstances—was of no consequence, so long as the defendants constructed a machine having end play, more or less, in combination with the guides to the periphery of

the Saw.

The defendants, on the other hand, insisted upon the necessity of an exact conformity between the machine specified and that constructed by them, before they could be held liable for infringement, pressing the various matters already suggested.

After an absence of a few minutes from the court room, the jury returned a verdict of \$100, which was the amount claimed as damages for the construction of the single machine manufactured by the defendants before the commencement of the suit.

A motion was at once filed for a new trial by the defendants, which came on to be heard before the District Judge, (Hon. Wm. F. Giles,) who stopped plaintiff's counsel, saying, that after hearing the evidence, and considering the questions of law involved in the finding of the jury, he had come to the same conclusion that they had, and that, even had he thought differently on the facts, yet there was nothing in the case which would have permitted him to set aside their verdict in that respect.

The plaintiff's Counsel moved that the damages be trebled, when the Court said that this was a matter in its discretion. That where the infringement, as might often be the case, was accidental, it was not a discretion they would be willing to exercise, but that from the facts in this case, if there had been an infringement, a matter that the Jury had found, and had so informed the conscience of the Court, there could be no doubt that it was an intentional one, and as such, proper for the exercise of the discretion given by the act of Congress. And the court trebles the damages accordingly.

GEORGE PAGE vs AMES & GREEN, In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Maryland District—in Equity, before the Hon. Wm. F. Giles.—On motion—Pitts and Latrobe for Plaintiff—the Court on the 5th of May, 1854, ordered an injunction against the defendants to enjoin and prohibit them from making, using or vending Page's Improved Portable Saw Mill.

FOR PLAINTIFF—J. H. B. LATROBE and C. H. PITTS.

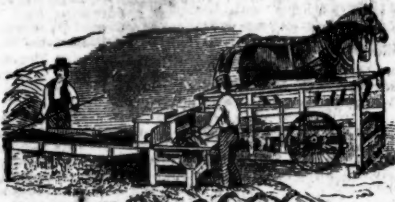
FOR DEFENDANTS—H. STOCKBRIDGE and S. M. COCHRAN. je-1

BALTIMORE MARKET—May 30th.

Flour, Howard st. and City Mills 8.25a8 50, the latter for choice brands. Wheat, prime, 1.95a2, 06, and good red 1.95a2; the demand is better than for some time past—Corn, brisk, for white, at 70a 73c; yellow, 73—Oats, 55a56; Rye, Md. 104, Pa. 113a115; Beef Cattle, 44.50—on the hoof, equal to 49a11 25 nett, and averaging 45.37 gross; the Cattle were inferior, and the prices showed a higher rate than at any time this season—Hogs dull, at 45a5.75 per 100 lbs.; Sheep, demand brisk, at 3.50a4.50 gross;—Wool, 19a20, for unwashed, 28a30 for tub, and pulled, 36a40 for fleece—Whiskey, in bbls. 25, in hhds 24—Clover Seed 4.50a4.75, as in quality and quantity; Timothy 33. Flaxseed 31.40—Potatoes 1.50a1.62 by the quantity—Rice 4.12a4.37; Sugar, N. O. 44.5—Tobacco, a good demand, Ohio 45.50 a7.50; Md. sold as fast as inspected; most inferior 5a5.25; Com. 5.50a5.75, mid. to good 6a7; fair or colored 47.50a10; ground leaf, inferior 4.50a5; mid. 5.25a5.75, good 6a7.50.

Gummo, Peruvian has advanced—see advertisement; Mexican, 33a35, per short ton for lots less than 10 tons; same price per large ton over 10 tons.

Albany Agricultural Works, WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.



Emery's Patent Railroad Horse Power.

RICHARD H. PEASE, SUCCESSOR TO EMERY & CO.
Manufacturers on Hamilton, Liberty and Union streets—Ware-
house and Seed Store, Nos. 369 & 371 Broadway, Albany.

THIS Horse Power has, for several successive years, been subjected to many severe tests, both scientific and practical. In public and private, under every variety of circumstances and against the strongest competition throughout the United States, including California and Oregon. It has also met with great favor in Great Britain, as well as many of the continental countries of Europe, Asia and Africa; its superiority has been established in every instance beyond a contingency.

Among the peculiar properties of this Power, not possessed by any other in use, and which give to it its chief merit and popularity, are the following: The Gears are outside the Power, (not under the horses,) easily accessible and readily cared for. There being but two gears and one interval or converge gear, and all with their teeth made very accurately upon the most approved form, insures strength as well as smooth and equal action, and avoids unnatural wear and friction.

These gears, as well as the pulley, may be instantly transposed, by means of their couplings and fastenings, from side to side, or to produce different degrees of force and motion, thereby allowing a slower pace for the horses, without in any degree, lessening the effect. This last feature, together with a longer platform for the horses, is of great importance, and are among its most prominent features.

Very little increased friction or retardation is produced by any amount of wear, as is the case with most other Powers.

All the gears, pulleys, &c., are so constructed that the greatest stress, in all cases, is applied to those of the greatest diameters, their strength being proportioned to the squares of their respective velocities; while with most others the opposite state of facts exist, and necessarily the weakest parts are those most exposed to wear and difficult of access and care. Again, the sections of the endless platform being longer, make a stronger and more durable plank floor for the horses. The platform returns over large circuits at each end, and is easily kept adjusted as to tightness, by means of tightening bolts at the forward end.

Prices for 1854.

"Emery's Patent Changeable Horse Power," Thresher-Separator, for two horses.....	\$160
Do. for one horse.....	135
Do. Two-horse Power, with Thresher, and Cleaner combined.....	245
Common Rack and Pinion Power Thresher, &c., 2 horses, Do. one horse.....	150
Emery's Patent Two-horse Power including band wheel, and one-horse do.....	118
Common Rack and Pinion, two-horse.....	85
Do. one-horse.....	115
Threshing Machine, with Separator and fixtures, 36 inch cylinder.....	75
Do. 24 inch cylinder.....	40
Sett of Bands for Machine, with extras, &c.....	5
Fanning Mills, fitted for Power.....	\$25. 35. 50.
Portable Circular Saw Mills, with 24 inch circular saw for wood cutting, &c.....	37
Extra table and saw for splitting boards and fencing stuff, and general shop use.....	7
Upright or Telloe Saw, for wheelrights' use.....	40
Cross cut Saw, arrangements greatly improved to attach to Power for cutting logs.....	25
Churn attachment to Power, for one or more churns.....	12
Feed Mills, with iron plates.....	40
French Burr Stone Mills, for farm or mill use.....	\$120 to 300
Power Corn Sheller.....	40 to 65
Clover Huller.....	25 to 100
Improved Dog Power.....	12 to 15

TERMS—Cash or approved notes or acceptances, with interest, payable within four months, in Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore, as may best suit the purchaser.

As proof of the conceded excellence of this Power in its construction and actual performance, the public are referred to the numerous awards and decisions of juries, judges and committees, at all the principal Fairs and Exhibitions in this

country, comprising those of nearly half the States in the Union, among which are the following, where it received the 1st premium.

New-York State Ag. Society.....	1853. 1853. 1851. 1850
Ohio State Board of Agriculture.....	1853. 1853. 1851. 1850
Michigan State Agricultural Society.....	1853. 1853. 1851
Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Missouri State Agricultural Society.....	1853
American Institute.....	1853. 1851
Canada Provincial Society.....	1853. 1851
Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, in New-York.....	1853

Many more flattering testimonials might be produced, but as all are sold with a liberal warranty, it is unnecessary.

The subscriber will also furnish to order and keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of the most approved machinery for the farm and plantation, including Reaping and Mowing Machines, Grist Mills, Power Corn Shellers, Corn Hullers, &c., together with a complete stock of implements designed for the Garden, Farm and Plantation, in all the various departments, with a full and complete assortment of Field and Garden Seeds as Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, &c. For further particulars, address the subscriber who hopes, by due attention to business and a desire to please those who feel disposed to favor him with their orders, to merit a share of the patronage of the agricultural community.

Albany, June, 1854.

RICHARD H. PEASE.

Je-11

PAGE'S IMPROVED

PATENT CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.

THE subscribers having greatly increased their establishment are prepared to execute all orders with promptness, and in the most workman-like manner. They build three classes or sizes of their CELEBRATED CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the country—STEAM POWERS, of all kinds,—HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS and various other Machines and Implements for economising labor.

Since their Portable Circular Saw Mills were invented by and patented to their senior partner, they have made many improvements, which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered first among the labor-saving inventions of the age.

A pamphlet containing full descriptions of their three classes of mills, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c. will be sent to any gentleman applying for one by letter, post-paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action for infringement of their patent rights, they warn the public against purchasing from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.

N. Schroeder, near W. Balt. St. Balt. Md.
ju 1-1 yr

Premium Swine.

SUFFOLKS from Morton's Piggery, have taken the highest Premiums, as may be seen by the published Transactions of the Massachusetts State and Norfolk County Agricultural Societies. The stock now for sale is large and well assorted, embracing the purest and best blood of this unquelled breed. Pigs, properly paired for breeding, \$20 a pair. For prices of Boars and Sows, see Catalogue, which will be sent by mail on application. Animals purchased for wards by Express or vessel from Boston, with pedigree. Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. JAMES MORTON, West Needham, or Boston, June 2, 1854—1-1". G. H. F. FLAGG, Boston, Mass.

Ault's English Garden Seeds.

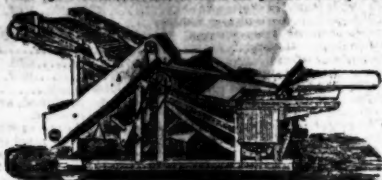
JUST received by steamship from Europe, a small invoice of our justly celebrated Skirving's Improved Swede, or BETA-BONA TURNIP Seed. Also, Yellow Hybrid, White Globe, White and Red Top, Norfolk Flat Turnip, together with all other seeds usually sown at this season, all of which are of superior quality, and genuine.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by AULT & SON,
je-1 Corner Calvert and Water Sts. Baltimore, Md.

CHESTER SOWS FOR SALE, from my premium stock— one 8 months old, with her litter of 5 pigs, two weeks old, another 14 months old, with her litter of 5 pigs, two months old. They will be sold separate, or with their litters. Also, a young BOAR, 1½ years, and another 8 months old—the first drew the second premium last fall. C. WARNS.
je 1-11" Elk Ridge Landing, Howard Co. Md.

Agricultural Implement Manufactory.

Corner of Caroline and Third sts. BUFFALO, N. Y.



PITTS' PATENT SEPARATOR.

IMPROVED DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER.

Pitts' Corn and Cob Mills, &c.

I HEREBY give notice, that since the extension of the Patent Right on my Machine for Threshing and Cleaning Grain, I have removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where I have permanently located, and erected a large establishment for the future manufacture of the above machines.

The Separator has been enlarged, improved, and rendered more permanent and durable in all its parts, while the Horse Power, for strength, ease, durability and cheapness of repair, is not surpassed by any in the United States. This Power is warranted to stand the full strength of 8 horses, also to give as much effective or useful power, when driven by one or two horses, as any other Horse Power, whether constructed on the endless chain or lever principle. It was put on trial at the great Exhibition of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, at Geneva, July last, 1855, where it received the New York State Agricultural Society's first premium "for the best Horse Power for general purposes." The Separator, at the same trial, also received the Society's first premium.

My Machines will thresh and clean from three to five hundred bushels of wheat per day, and other grain in proportion.

My Agent, O. F. WALLACE, who has sold a large number of the above machines in Va., during the past three years, is now permanently located at Baltimore, Md. where I have established a depot for the sale of those justly celebrated machines. Persons desirous of examining before purchasing, will please call on O. F. WALLACE, No. 30 S. Charles St. Baltimore, and all orders addressed to him as above, will receive prompt attention.

ap 1-ly JOHN A. PITTS.

Albany Tile Works.

Corner of Patroon and Knox Sts. Albany, N. Y.

DRAIN TILE of the following descriptions and prices, suitable for land drainage, always on hand in large or small quantities of the first quality, delivered at the docks and railroad depots free of cartage:

Horse-Shoe Tile.		
4 1/2 inch calibre,	- - -	\$18 per 1000 feet.
3 1/2 do	- - -	15 do
2 1/2 do	- - -	12 do

Sole Tile or Pipe.

3 inch calibre,	- - -	\$18 per 1000 feet.
2 do	- - -	12 do

Large Tile for drains about dwellings, yards, &c., of various sizes, \$4 and \$5 per 100 feet. Sole Tile, 4 inch calibre, for sink drains at \$4 per 100 feet. Drain your land and save your crops. Orders from a distance will receive attention.

A. S. BABCOCK.

Albany, April 30, 1854.

may 1 6t

LANDS FOR SALE IN KANAWHA Co. VA.—A large tract of Land, comprising about 3000 acres, on which the subscriber now resides, will be sold at a very low rate to any one wanting to invest in Virginia lands. A more particular description has been left with the editor of this paper—but parties can address

may 1-4f

Kanawha, Saline, Kanawha Co.

HY. RUFFNER.

YOUNG GIFFORD.



ONE of the finest colts of the celebrated Old Gifford Morgan—dam, by Billy, the well known Root horse; grand dam by Old Justin Morgan, out of a Morgan Mare.—Six years old the 30th May last—of a rich dark, and deeply mottled chestnut color.—Will stand next season, commencing 1st April, at Birch's Stable, 14th Street, Washington City—at Good Hope, near Washington, and in Alexandria, Va., and at the Stables of the subscriber. \$30 the season, and \$30 to insure. **P**articulars in small bills.

WM. HENRY DAINGERFIELD,

aug 1-lyr

Wood Cot, Md. near Alexandria, Virginia.

YOUNG HEROD.



This celebrated horse and sure Foal getter, (by many urgent requests) will stand the ensuing season, commencing April 1st, and ending July 1st, as follows:—On Mondays, at Troy Hill farm, on the Washington Turnpike, at the 10 mile stone.—On Tuesdays, and Wednesdays at Mr. Walter Dorsey's 16 miles on Frederick road.—Thursdays and Fridays, at Owings' Mills—Saturdays, through Ann Arundel County.

The terms will be \$10 each for the season—\$15 insurance, if not complied with during the season, there will be an extra charge of \$2. Parting with the mare will forfeit the insurance.

PEDIGREE.—Young Herod is a rich dark bay, superior action and power, has paced a mile without training in 2 minutes 56 sec. and trotted in 3 minutes 18 sec.—Was bred by Jonathan Dorsey, of Carroll Co. Herod was got by Herod, owned by Edw. H. Dorsey, of Hunting Ridge, his dam of the Tom and Canadian stock; Dorsey's Herod, by Wild Herod, dam of the Tom and Leopard stock of Wild Herod, by Imperial Herod, imported by Col. Hilton, of Washington Co. Md.—Wild Herod's dam by Liberty, out of an American mare. There have been many fine race horses from old Herod, and more fine saddle horses, than from any other imported horse on record. He received 1st Premium at the Maryland Agricultural fair and Cattle Show, in 1853. It is deemed unnecessary to say more of him, as he is well known, and will show for himself.

R. H. EDWARDS. mh 1

CHARTER OAK GRAPE is the largest Grape in the world—of delicious flavor—perfectly hardy, bearing large bunches, and ripens the middle of September—the berries measuring over an inch in diameter, and being an American seedling, comes highly recommended. Plants for sale by

ap 1-4t

JOHN FEAFT, Agent,
295 Lexington street, Baltimore.



C. H. DRURY, corner of Canals street and Light street wharf, having completed his establishment with Foundry connected, for the making his own Castings, is prepared to turnish all varieties of **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS** and **CASTINGS**, made to pattern of the best material.

The following is a list of **PLOWS** kept constantly on hand: Davis, of the different numbers, for wrought and cast shears, S. & M., Chenoweth, Wiley, 2 and 3 furrow, No. 6, Hill side, No. 1 and 3 Connecticut—Beach Improved or Posey Plow, with common Davis cast shear—Self-sharpenor or wrought shear—Corn Cultivator, plain and expanding—Tobacco do.—Wheat Fans—Corn shellers with double hopper—Old Vertical and Virginia shelter—Harrows—superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles—Revolving Horse Rakes—Cylindrical straw Cutters, &c. &c. Horse Power **GRIST MILLS**, a very useful and saving article, and coming into general use. **HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINES**, of these I need not say any thing, as wherever they have been in use any time, they are preferred to all others.

C. H. D. will this year make a smaller size Power & Thresher, (price of Power, \$100, Thresher, \$50, Band, \$10, or when taken together, complete, \$150 cash.) Persons in want of Implements made of the best material, and put together in the strongest and best manner to answer the purpose for which they are intended, are invited to call on the subscriber. jcl



AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF IMPROVED BREEDS OF ANIMALS.—Stock Cattle of the different breeds, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c. purchased to order and carefully shipped to any part of the United States—for which a reasonable commission will be charged. The following are now on the list and for sale viz:

Thorough bred Short Horns and Grade Cattle

Do do Alderney	do do
Do do Ayrshire	do do
Do do Devons	do do
Do do South Down Sheep	do do
Do do Oxfordshire	do do
Do do Leicester	do do

Swine and Poultry of different breeds.

All letters, post paid, will be promptly attended to. Address
AARON CLEMENT,
mh 1 Cedarst, above 9th st., Philadelphia.

BRAHMA FOOTRA FOWLS, AND EGGS.—The subscriber will have a few Fowls and Eggs of this breed early in the fall, which he will warrant true. \$5.00 per do. for Eggs, and from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per pair for Fowls. For further particulars address

may 1 6t

WM. B. JACOBUS,
Modest Town, Accomac Co. Va.

Valuable Farm For Sale.



THE subscribers are authorized to sell the large and valuable estate, known as **LODGE FARM**, (formerly the property of Col. John E. Howard,) situated on Patapsco Neck, twelve miles from Baltimore, and containing **FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO ACRES**, more or less. It is bounded on the East by the North Point Creek; by Patapsco River on the South; by Back River on the North; and by the farm of Mr. Henry Jones on the West. The improvements consist of a substantial **TWO-STORY DWELLING**, with two Kitchens and Rooms for servants—a large two-story **BRICK BARN**, with Stabling at each end—ice-house, Dairy, Granary,—there have been extra buildings put up within the last two years—corn house, cow house, pigsty, sheep house, meat house, &c. About two hundred and fifty acres are cleared and under cultivation—the balance is well timbered with **HICKORY, OAK, &c.** There is every facility for loading vessels from each field. There are several admirable Gunning and Fishing Points on this Farm, and any quantity of Wild Fowl and Fish can be procured without difficulty in the proper season. The ground has been well improved by the use of Gunpowder, lime and ashes, large quantities of each having been used within a short time past. Seventy-five acres are now down in Wheat, put in with gunpowder and clover, and the whole farm is in excellent condition. Persons desirous of purchasing a first rate farm, are invited to view the premises.

TERMS—One third cash, one third in twelve months, and the remaining third in two years, with security and interest on the credit payments.

For further particulars, apply to **SAMUEL BARNES**, Washingtonville, Baltimore county, or to **SHEPARD A. LEAKIN**, Attorney at Law, Monument Square. Letters addressed to either of the undersigned, will receive prompt attention. Price, \$35 per acre. **SAMUEL BARNES, SHEPARD A. LEAKIN.**

A CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—The owner of the above property being aged, and wishing to retire from farming, will dispose of his farm, lying in Howard County, Md. within three hours ride of Baltimore, and a few miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The farm contains 627 acres of land, in a fine state of cultivation—270 acres being in timber. The farm is situated in a choice neighborhood, and surrounded with well cultivated farms. Can be divided into 2 or 4 farms, is well supplied with necessary buildings, water, &c. It is a rare opportunity to obtain a superior homestead. **HEALTH UNIMPAIRED.** Terms very favorable. Enquire of **WM. L. RICHARDSON, Esq., Cash'r, Citizen's Bank** and **SAMUEL SANDS, Esq., of American Farmer, Baltimore.** For particulars address (post paid), **S. BENTZ, near Hoods Mill, Md.**

Valuable Farm For Sale,

NEAR NORFOLK, VA.—For sale, a very valuable Farm, about 3 miles from Norfolk, situated on a navigable stream, by which the products can be shipped directly from the place, and in two hours placed alongside of the Norfolk wharves. It contains 2,000 acres, the land rich and easily tilled, about 500 of which is cleared and in high state of cultivation, producing on an average six barrels of Corn to the acre. The remaining 1,500 acres is heavily timbered with oak, poplar, holly, gum and pine. There is an excellent and commodious **DWELLING**, with all other necessary Out-houses, Barns, Stables, &c. in good order, upon the place, together with a good stock of the various descriptions of Fruit Trees, &c.—Apples, Peaches, &c. The neighborhood is an excellent one, and the location remarkably healthy. And there is no question but that the timber and wood upon the place, situated as it is immediately on the water, and easily and cheaply transported to the Norfolk market, where it always commands a good price, will more than pay the purchase money required. It is confidently believed that the farm now offered for sale, is the most valuable one which has been in market in this section of Virginia, for many years, and is worthy the attention of the permanent settler, or the capitalist seeking investment.

The price asked, and the lowest which will be taken, is \$13.50 per acre—and the terms of payment one-third or one-fourth cash, at the purchaser's option—the remainder in three equal annual instalments, of one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale, and satisfactorily secured. Apply in person, or by letter, postage paid, to **may 1-2t R. A. WORRELL, Norfolk, Va.**



ap 1-3t

COTSWOLD BUCKS.—The subscriber has for sale a lot of superior yearling Cotswold Bucks, bred by himself, and which he will deliver in Baltimore. Also a few EWES, the same breed. Apply to Editor of 'American Farmer,' or **HENRY CARROLL, Westerman's Mills P. O. Baltimore Co. Md.**

HUSSEY'S REAPER AND MOWER.

THE farmers of the Southern and Middle States have been my principal customers. To get a good Reaping Machine has been their main object, but at the same time it has been very desirable with many of them that the same machine should cut their grass also without the necessity of incurring the expense of another machine for that purpose. With this view I have for several years constructed many of my Reapers in such a manner, that by a slight alteration they became Mowing Machines. Although it has been well understood by farmers that such machines could not be as good mowing machines as when made expressly for grass, yet they were generally satisfied with the defect, in consideration of its being a good Reaper—My manufacture has been hitherto confined to such machines. I am now enlisted upon for machines exclusively for mowing, and am now for the first time making extensive preparations for a large supply of **MOWING MACHINES**, as well as **Reapers** for the ensuing season.

These machines will be warranted superior to any thing of the kind yet made. Those who wish machines exclusively for mowing may rely on having my latest improvements; the result of my recent experience both in this country and in Europe—great pains is taken, and at a greatly increased expense to procure iron from the most celebrated iron works in the country.

The First Prize was awarded to my Reaper at the Bath and West of England Society, held at Plymouth, in June, 1833, over the other American Reapers; and at the meeting of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society, held at Blackburn, August 24th, 1833, the Medal was awarded to my Mowing Machine, over an American Mowing machine, for which extraordinary claims have been made for superiority.

Those who wish the Mower and Reaper combined can be supplied as usual. **OBED HUSSEY. feb. 1-1**

I have seen a printed circular lately issued in this city, in which it is stated, that the Reaper, which I sent to the trial at Curli's Neck, in June last, was made "expressly for the occasion." This is not correct. The machine made for that was sent to Nottingham County, where it was supposed the trial was to take place. In consequence of the change of place of trial, I had only time to send such a machine as I endeavor to send to all my customers, and of course a good one. The object of the circular seems to be, to show that the high stand my Reaper obtained at the trial at Curli's Neck, was entirely owing to its having been made "expressly for the occasion," and that one of my ordinary make would have failed. Those who avail themselves of my original invention, should endeavor to enjoy its benefits modestly, and without an attempt to injure me.

mh 1

O. H.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

Those who desire to offer their Wools for sale in this market, should be careful to put it up in good order, when a full market price may be obtained by consigning it to the undersigned, who will grade and sell it always at full market prices, to the business and cash the sales, as low and as promptly as any responsible house in the country, or purchase at market rates at all times.

may 1-6m

TOWNER & BROOKS,
342 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

MEXICAN GUANO

OF the best quality, imported and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

CHARLES R. PEARCE,

66 Buchanan's wharf.

The following remarks in relation to this manure are communicated by Dr. David Stewart, chemist of this city.

MEXICAN GUANO, OR FISH BONE MANURE—PECULIARITIES OF THIS MANURE.

1. It is not volatilized or injured by the sun, and it is not washed out of the soil by the rains in less than 30 years.
2. It can be applied to the corn crop at any time before the last cultivation in July.
3. It supplies the element that is removed from the soil by Indian corn.
4. It will double the crop of corn, if phosphoric acid is deficient in the soil.
5. It is cheaper, more certain and more permanent than Peruvian Guano.
6. It contains more Phosphoric acid than "Bones" in the proportion that the bones of the fish are richer in this element than other bones.
7. It contains no sand, as the birds that feed on fish have a simple stomach and do not use gravel, and the islands upon which it is deposited are pure Lime or Coral.

For further particulars see American Farmer, vol. 9, page 239; National Intelligencer about the 15th January, and Weekly Sun 21st January, also the handbills. **may 1-1t**

SUFFOLK

AND

Essex Pigs.



PURE BRED, for Sale by **EGBEN WIGHT, Boston,** or **B. F. KEYES, Dedham, Mass.** **ag 1-1**

McCORMICK'S PATENT REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE.

F. B. DIDIER & BRO. AGENTS, No. 47, N. PACA ST.

Baltimore, Md., with all the improvements for 1854. The manufacture and sale of more than 1000 Combined Reaping and Mowing Machines in 1853 has fully established the entire practicability of making in one Machine a complete Reaper and Mower.

Some defects found to exist last year, are thoroughly corrected, will be entirely obviated in my Machines for this year; and I now manufacturing 1500 Machines for the Harvest of 1854, which will be warranted superior to anything of the kind in the market; notwithstanding the pretensions of others whose limited experience in this business accounts for their LARGE PROMISES. My machine with good driving will cut 5 feet 9 inches to six feet wide, and of course the speed depends upon the width of cut and movement of the horses. Most other Reapers cut but five feet or less, while the perfection of my cutting apparatus saves mine much the lightest draught. The length of stubble may be varied from 1 inch to 12 inches.

I shall have finished and ready for early distribution, in the month of April, about 500 Machines, to be distributed among my Agents, to afford Farmers an opportunity to see for themselves. The important points that will present themselves in these Machines will be—perfect simplicity, ease of repairing, durability, and adaptation to the wants of the Farmer as a Reaper and Mower. I shall continue to use the Wrought-Iron Beam, which will be found very important in Mowing, because of the friction upon the ground, and liability to wear and tear a Wooden Beam, or any sheet-iron lining that may be used upon it. Another very important advantage which I claim to my Combined Machine, is that it can be readily changed so as to cut any desired height of stubble, as a Reaper or Mower, by simply removing three Bolts. This principle will be found wanting in other Machines, though valuable upon rough ground, or for MOWING Barley or Rotted Oats, Timothy Seed, Clover Seed, &c. where the ground may not be firm, and there be liability in the wheels to sink, and the Cutter to be brought in contact with the ground, gravel, sand, &c.

With my combined Machine, the Farmer has also the advantage of a Reel in mowing, which admits of a slow walk to the Horse, and is especially valuable when the wind interferes with the successful operation of the Machine.

The farmers understand too well the humbuggery of "Self-Raker," and Certificates about so called "New Machines," to need caution upon this subject; and the fact that "Estery's Header," Mann's Self Raker," "Denamore's Self Raker," "Atkin's Self Raker," and "Manny's" Machine, have all taken first premiums, is a sufficient commentary upon premiums of late years. The three former cut a bold figure for a few years, and published a great array of Certificates, Premiums, and Extracts from letters in Newspapers, while now nobody hears of them, and what evidence has the Farmer that similar results will not follow others of like pretensions. The amount of tact and ingenuity that is of late practised by men with what they call "new improvements" in raising the country over, through States and Counties and attending Fairs to obtain premiums upon Machines, (from partial exhibitions a few men perhaps wholly incompetent as judges even after a season's use) is becoming so well known as perhaps not to require notice. In stead of attending these Fairs (and trials by the hour) last season, I devoted a great deal of time in the harvest field, by the day and week, that I might be the better prepared to make, from time to time, such improvements as may be practicable. This fact, in addition to my large experience, both in this country and in Europe, for the last fifteen years and more, in this business, is the surest guarantee the Farmer can have in purchasing a Reaping and Mowing Machine.

I have been solicited to become the Manufacturer of nearly all the so called "Self Rakers,"—and among the number "Atkin's" by Mr. Atkin himself, the present winter, which I regard as "more curious than useful"—as was said of this Machine at the Ohio State trial of Reapers, in 1853.

To the practical Farmer, a single question is sufficient upon this subject. Suppose a farmer would order his raker to adopt the same uniform motion and stroke with the rake, whether the grain be heavy or light, leaning to the right, left, backward, forward, tangled and lodged, or otherwise—what could the result be, but a failure of the machine? All this variety has to be encountered in addition to the constant forward motion of the machine, and irregularities of the ground. A Reaping Machine requires two men, or a man and boy, to attend to the driving, cutting, raking, and oiling the machine, for all of which one man is not sufficient, while the Farmer is better off without complicated machinery. Should there be Farmers disposed to try two machines, I propose to allow mine to be tried with any other, with no obligation to keep and pay for it unless it be preferred.

It is now a well established fact that the Sickie is the true cutter for both grain and grass. It is the best because it retains a better edge (being cut fine for grass) than can be had when smooth. It is the best because it is the simplest, and most easily kept in order. The Sickie works through a simple open groove in the finger, and the wearing of this groove, and rounding of the corners of the finger, does not injure the cutting—while in repairing the Sickie, the workmanship is simple. Not so with the smooth edge or shear principle. When the shears become worn from sand between the blades and guide plates, or when the machine begins to get old, the farmer can see the difficulty he may have to encounter to keep his shears in order.

The weight of my Machine is nearly balanced over the main wheel, giving it more power, and at the same time taking the weight off the small ground wheel and platform, and thus securing much greater strength and durability in the machine. This is done at the expense of a little side draught; but experience has shown it to be far preferable to any other mode of constructing a machine of this kind, either for Reaping or Mowing. The Machine combines in its construction numerous other important advantages—the result of much study and experience.

My Wrought-Iron Beam and Enlarged Wheels, together with the greatly advanced cost of labor, lumber, iron, &c. add greatly to the cost of my machine, while only a small advance has been made in the price of the plain Reaper with no advance upon the combined machine. With the combined machine the farmer who has not grass to cut, can mow his lodged Barley or clover within 1½ inches of the ground—while he who has not grain to reap, can put on his platform and reap his timothy or clover seed, and hence every man needs a combined machine. On the score of durability alone, the Wrought-Iron Beam adds much to the value of the machine.

Farmers should examine for themselves whether the knives or sickles have any Guards over them to protect them from accident, also, as to the ease of repairing broken knives or other parts of the machine.

Farmers will please send in their orders in time. Last year, though I had 1,500 machines in market, I had not a supply.

The public are now especially cautioned to beware of Seymour & Morgan's "New York Reaper," also made by Warden & Brokaw, of Ohio. These men have been selling my machines, and taking premiums with them, (at the Ohio trial in 1853, and elsewhere), though under an injunction the second time, since the last re-sale of my patent in April last, in addition to a verdict of \$20,000 for past infringements. Sundry other parties will soon be held to strict account for their infringements under this Patent, which makes them just as liable to be enjoined as Seymour & Morgan. Among the numbers are Manny, Swarist, & Wilson, and others in Waukegan—Eggs, Hagg & Edwinia add others. Farmers are especially advised, that they make themselves responsible by patronizing those Makers who succeed in palming off upon the public inferior machines at little lower prices, without any license from me either to make or sell. je 1

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE EAGLE CHEMICAL WORKS, of New York, through their agents, R. R. GRIFFITH & SON, No. 24 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore, offer for sale this invaluable manure, as a top dressing. It is strongly recommended, the season being now at hand.

The Super Phosphate has been tried on every variety of roots, and garden crops, with invariably success, and at the advanced price of Peruvian Guano, is now conceded to be the cheapest, and most valuable manure sold. Price \$45 per ton of 2000 lbs. or \$25 per 100 lbs. mh 1-11f

To Farmers and Traders.

The subscribers, grateful for the very liberal patronage of their country friends, beg leave again to claim a full share of their future patronage and custom. They are prepared with the very best materials, and are determined to spare no pains to give entire satisfaction, as regards price and quality, in the manufacture of Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Wheat Fans, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Corn and Cob Crushers, Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, Reapers and Mowers, Wheat and Seed Drills, and Machinery of every description and pattern approved by farmers. Also, CASTINGS, by the ton or smaller quantities, with a liberal discount for cash.

Country Merchants and Southern buyers are requested to give us a call before going East.

COTTINGHAM & JOHNSON,
mh 1-6t 150 Pratt St. Wharf, cor. Hollingsworth St. Balt.

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, or CHEMICAL MANURE, in bags of 150 lbs. each, manufactured and sold by WM. PATTERSON, Davidson St. Wharf, Newark, New Jersey.

McCORMICK & Co., Bowly's Wharf, are the Baltimore Agents. aug 1-tf

E. WHITMAN & CO'S. PREMIUM WROUGHT IRON RAILWAY Horse Power and Threshing Machine.



The great success that has attended this machine the past ten years has caused men without principle or genius, to attempt an imitation of it, and Farmers and Dealers have been deceived and disappointed by the purchase of spurious machines, supposing they were the same as ours. We now wish it understood by all who intend to purchase this machine, that besides ourselves, there is not a man in the United States who manufactures our Wrought Iron Railway Horse-power and Thresher. We have been engaged in the manufacture of this machine for more than ten years, without the slightest change of principle, during which time scores of Railway Powers have been introduced by the side of ours, and have been tried, condemned and abandoned as being worthless. One evidence of the superiority of our Railway Power over all others, is the fact that some manufacturers who ridiculed our Railway Power a few years ago, are now trying to imitate it. The public will be their own judges of how much confidence should be placed in the judgment and honesty of such people.

For the year 1854, and until further notice the prices will be as follows, viz :

Best Wrought Iron Double Railway Horse power,	\$ 115 00
Best 24 inch Iron Cylinder Thresher, including Wrenches,	60 00
Straw Carrier,	15 00
Band,	10 00

(5per cent. will be deducted from the above prices, if paid for on delivery.)

\$900 00

E. WHITMAN & CO.

AGENTS IN BALTIMORE FOR THE SALE OF

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES.
ATKIN'S AUTOMATON REAPER & MOWER.
FORBUSH'S REAPER AND MOWER.
ZIMMERMAN'S THRESHER & CLEANER.
PETERSON'S THRESHER AND CLEANER.
J. T. GRANT & Co's. PATENT WHEAT FANS.
J. T. GRANT & Co's. PATENT GRAIN CRADLES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT GRIST MILLS.

The genuine Bamborough Wheat Fan which is the BEST FAN in use, can only be had by applying direct to us or to those who purchase from us.

Manufacturers are infringing this patent, and purchasers should be cautious of whom they obtain their Fans.

SEPARATOR.

This Machine threshes and cleans all kinds of grain in the most perfect manner. It is manufactured by the undersigned at their Works in Baltimore, and is considered superior to any machine for the above purpose. Persons wanting a machine to thresh and clean at one operation, need only to examine this to become satisfied of its superiority.

Price of Large size,	\$200 00
" With Horse Power,	325 00
" Small size,	125 00
" With Horse Power,	225 00

ZIMMERMAN & CO'S HORSE POWER AND SEPARATOR will be furnished by us at their regular prices.

10,000 PLOUGHS, HARROWS & CULTIVATORS—at prices as low as can be had in the United States, and of superior quality. E. WHITMAN & CO.

Grant's Fan Mills and Grain Cradles,
At his Lowest Wholesale Prices. For sold by
E. WHITMAN & CO.

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN REAPERS! BURRALL'S REAPER

Received the First Prize, \$50,

Cash Prices.

No. 2 Reaper, 4½ foot cut, \$120; No. 3, 5 foot cut, \$125; No. 4, 5½ foot cut, \$130.

A deduction of \$5 will be made if the side delivery is not furnished, and \$20 will be added to the above price if forward wheels are furnished.

Drafts, or Notes, with interest added, and made payable at any Bank in this State or Virginia, will be received in payment, if the parties are known to be responsible.

E. WHITMAN & CO., Baltimore, Md., Manufacturers for the South.

Baltimore, May, 1854.

Sweep Horse powers, for 4, 6, 8 or 10 horses.



We have all of the latest improvement, both in Horse-powers and Threshers, all of which we build at our Manufactory in Baltimore; we mention this fact as farmers have often suffered great loss and inconvenience by purchasing Machinery manufactured so far off, that when it needed some slight repairing it could not be obtained in time, and their machine was rendered useless.

The above cut represents one of our Sweep Horse-powers, which is of easy draft, simple and durable. The prices are as follows, viz: Best 4 horse-power and best Iron Cylinder Thresher with bands and wrenches complete, \$150.00; Best 6 or 10 Horse-power and best Iron Cylinder Thresher, with bands, wrenches complete, \$200.00.

If Straw Carrier is attached to either of the above Machines, \$15 will be added to the above price. We have various other patterns of Sweep Powers, embracing all of the latest improvements, which are said to be of superior workmanship, to any Horse-powers and Threshing Machines that are manufactured in this country.

Farmers will please call and examine at our NEW STORE, No. 63 EXCHANGE PLACE, or at the old STAND, No. 55 LIGHT ST.

E. WHITMAN & CO. Baltimore, Md.



We are now manufacturing and offer for sale Spur geared Horse Powers, No. 2, with 25 inch Thrasher, Straw Carrier, Belt, &c. complete.

Price,	190.00
Do. Do. No. 3 with same attachments,	220.00
Bevel Geared Do. with same attachments,	205.00

With either of the above sets, Extras should be taken, amount of 10.00

If larger or smaller Thrashers are sent, with above Powers, the price will be more or less in proportion.

FANNING MILLS, made with all the late improvements, and warranted inferior to none in this country; Price, 28 38, \$33.

Rail Way Powers, For 1 and 2 Horses. These will drive a 16 and 20 inch Thrasher, which with Belt complete, will cost 137 and \$167.

Grain Cradles.

Iron and Wood brace with warranted as this attached, 4 and \$5.
Horse, Hay & Grain Rakes, 8 and \$11.
Forks and other Harvest Tools, a general assortment.

Cultivators and Cultivating Plows—a great variety and suited for all lands and crops.

Clod and plain Rollers, at 35, 40, 45 and \$50.

Hussey's Reaping & Mowing Machines, At manufacturer's price. Price, \$100 and \$140.

Screw Propellers or Patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters—4 sizes, and price 28, 30, 40 and \$45.

The Propeller Machine is warranted the best known.

Green's Patent, and various other cheap Straw Cutters, at 5, 7, 10, 12 and \$20.

Domestic Corn Mills, 20 inch to 4 ft. Those preferred for Plantation use, 110 and \$135

Chain & Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Agricultural Boilers. Also manufacturing 100 Wheat Drills, made on the most approved and simple plan. Price, 65, 75 and \$90.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

Reading's Patent Horse Power CORN SHELLER & CLEANER.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR. & Co. have purchased the right for this County, a part of the Western Shore of Maryland, and the Southern Counties of Virginia and North Carolina; this valuable machine is admirably adapted for large Corn Planters, and the best Horse Power machine known. It is estimated to shell, cob and clean, in perfect order, for market, 1600 or 2000 bushels of Corn per day.

The works are remarkably simple, the machine being made without springs, or cog gearing, and in every respect a machine particularly desirable for shelling large crops, and what is now wanted for shelling corn by the large growers in North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO. have in Store Field & Garden Seeds—including several Casks Sugar Beet & Mangel-wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Hybrid Turnip, Field Carrot, &c., &c. may 1

Corn and Cob Crushers.

O. NICHOLS & CO'S. Corn and Cob Crusher, the best in use, will grind 30 bushels of Corn and cob per hour.—Price, \$60. For sale by F. S. DIDIER & BRO. Agents. No. 97 N. Paca Street. Je-1

Premium Threshers.

FARMERS wishing to obtain these superior machines, will secure themselves against disappointment, and confer a great favor upon the subscriber, by giving their orders as early as convenient.

My Threshers, so long regarded as superior by all who have used them, have, when brought into competition with the best machines of Northern as well as Southern manufacturers at the late Virginia State Fair, received so marked a distinction, by the award of the first premium, that I need only refer to the official report of the Committee in the Jan. number of the Southern Planter, to satisfy all who wish to purchase.

THE PITTS PATENT THRESHER, with separator and cleaner attached, to clean wheat or other grain as one operation, is placed prominently in advance of all machines aiming to accomplish this object, by having the first premium offered for the best machine for this purpose awarded to it, although the one exhibited by me was a rough one, and gotten on the ground in a great hurry, and exhibited without even a decent coat of paint upon it—and under many other disadvantages. The machine manufactured for the exhibition could not be gotten here in time.

Persons wishing to procure this superior and justly celebrated machine, may obtain full description of its peculiar advantages and adaptedness for large estates, or for a travelling machine, to thresh for toll, by addressing the subscriber, who is sole agent here.

I have a few of the above machines ready for work, but on account of the heavy expense of getting them up, and the length of time necessarily consumed in doing so, it is very important to get all orders as soon as possible.

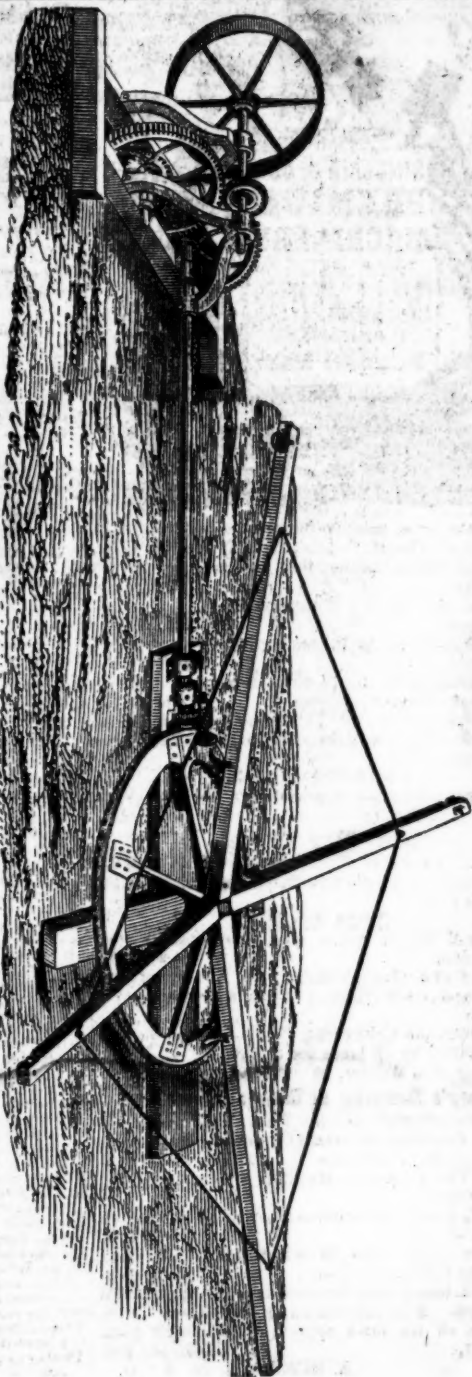
Price of horse power, with threshers, separator and cleaner, in one frame, and mounted upon wheels for moving from field to field, or from farm to farm, is \$200. This machine can be seen at my Factory, and any inquiries by letter will be answered promptly.

PREMIUM STRAW CUTTERS.—In calling attention to my large stock of implements, comprising Threshers of all sizes, Horse Powers, from 4 to 10 horses, Wheat Fans, Corn Shellers, Seed Drills, Horse Rakes, Cradles and Scythes, Hay Presses, Hussey and McCormick Reapers, &c.

I wish to ask especial attention to my Patent Straw Cutter, for hand purposes. This machine received the first premium at the Virginia State Fair, and also at the Rappahannock River Society's Fair, and at the Norfolk Fair, and has the unqualified recommendation of many thousands now using them. Price \$18, warranted to give satisfaction on trial. I am also manufacturing Smith's Patent Double Plough, known as the Michigan Double Plough. This plough received the first premium offered for a three horse plough, which was divided between the subscriber and Mr. French, who exhibited the same Plough, as will be seen by official report in Planter, as above.

I have HUSSEY'S REAPERS ready for the next harvest.—Please call and examine. H. M. SMITH, may 1-31* Richmond, Va.

Sinclair & Co's Improved Segment Horse Power.



The Horse Power represented by the above Fig., is constructed on the stationary principle, having all the advantages of the stationary, and forming one of the best Portable Powers in use. The drought is remarkably light and the main wheel being formed of segments, rollers (in the event of breaking a cog) them easily and cheaply repaired, also by this arrangement the wear is less in comparison with the spur geared power—consequently more durable. Attached to each, are three projecting shafts for Band wheels, by which every required speed can be attained for any machine that it may be desirable to run. Price, complete as represented, \$125.00

No. 2 Spur Geared Power, with late Improvements, \$110 00
No. 3 do do a powerful machine and greatest capacity, 140 00

RAILWAY OR ENDLESS CHAIN POWERS, for 1 and 2 horses.

Our Threshing Machines are made with open wrought iron Elastic Cylinders, thoroughly bolted and fastened, and in every respect strong, durable and efficient. Width of Cylinder, 16, 20, 25, 30 inches. Prices, 40, 45, 55, \$65. Straw Carriers for Dito, 15, 18 & \$20. Driving Belts, 40 ft. by 4 in. \$12. WHEAT FANS, of three sizes, Price, 28 33 and \$38,—those at \$30 are generally sold, and combine all the late improvements, both as regards finish and effect.

GRAIN CRADLES made with Iron and wood braces, with warranted Scythes attached. Price, 4 a \$5.

Also, Horse, Hay and Grain Rakes, Wood and Steel Forks, and Harvest tools of every description.

For MACHINERY not mentioned, see general advertisement in another part of this paper.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR. & Co. Manufacturers, Baltimore.

BONE DUST AND POUDETTE.

WARRANTED free from any mixture—no fine extracted, or any Chemicals used, leaving the Bone Dust in its natural or pure state, weighing from 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel, at 50 cts. per bushel, in December, January and February—the balance of the year at 55 cts.

The Poudrette is as good as can be made, and for sale low
REFERENCE.—D. M. Perine; G. V. Lurman; J. Tyson Jr., and J. W. Randolph, Baltimore County; Wm. B. Stephenson, and Lloyd Norris, of Harford County; William Baker Dorsey, and Dr. Allen Thomas, of Howard County; C. Stabler and William S. Bond, Montgomery County; A. N. Bernard, and Maj. Lee, Va.

Orders left at the American Farmer office will be attended to—
 Jan. 1 THOMAS HAYNES.



TO FARMERS.

THE undersigned, by this method, would appraise the Agricultural community, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of the renowned *Wiley, Empire*, and other choice Plows. He also manufactures and has for sale, a number of the best and most efficient Farming Implements in use. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as his terms are such as cannot fail to please. All implements guaranteed.

AGENTS for the *Wiley, Empire*, Boston, Woodstock and other Plow Castings. A. G. MOTT.

At the old stand, No. 38 Enzor street, and at No. 51 N. Fack street, opposite the Hand Tavern, Balt. mh-1.

Bone Dust.

The subscriber will furnish ground Bones, warranted free from every mixture, or the entire quantity forfeited. He has lately made such an improvement in his machinery for crushing bones, as to enable him to sell an article better than ever before offered, a sample of which can be seen at the office of the American Farmer. My Bone Dust weighs, from the manner in which it is manufactured, 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel. Price 50 cts. per bushel of 200 lbs. I guarantee it to weigh 55 lbs. at least to the bushel. My Bone Dust is the finest made in Baltimore.

None of my manufactured, Bone Dust is sold, except at my Factory.

Corner of Chew and Enzor sts., Old Town, Baltimore, or orders may be left with Mr. S. Saps, at the office of the American Farmer.

I furnish to my customers, when bags are not sent, 2 bushel bags, 64 cents each.

Reference.—Messrs. Randolph, Gollbart & Co., 135 Thames street. mh 1 ff

FOR SALE—A tract of LAND, containing 104 acres, lying in Machodoe Neck, immediately on Nomin Creek. A part of this Farm has been limed and ditched, and there still remains a great number of shells upon it, with the fine wood on the Farm, may easily be converted into lime. There is a good Apple Orchard near the House, and a never failing Spring, within one hundred yards. The House has recently been repaired, and contains four rooms, with the necessary Out-houses. The Nomin abounds in fine fish, oysters and wild fowl. For further particulars, address the subscriber, Hague P. O. Westminster Co. Va.
 ap 1-34 WM. D. NELSON.

Mineral Phosphate & Bi-Phosphate of Lime.

THIS manure is applicable to all soils that are deficient in Phosphoric acid, a deficiency which exists when the land has long been cultivated without restoring the Phosphates which have gone to form Bones, Milk, and other animal secretions. It is chemically identical with Bones, in a much more convenient form—is the valuable constituent in Guano—is cheaper than Bones or Mexican or Patagonian Guano, and reduces the cost, whilst it increases the permanency of the effect of Peruvian Guano.

The Mineral Phosphate of Lime has now been sufficiently tested to prove that it is the cheapest and most convenient fertilizer within the reach of the Farmer and Planter.

The price is dependent on the proportion of Phosphoric acid. The present supply is sold at \$25. per ton of 2400 pounds for the Phosphate, and \$30 for the Bi-Phosphate, or Super-phosphate, formed by combining the powdered mineral with sulphuric acid, answering to dissolved bones.

EVAN T. ELLICOTT,
 Lombard street, near Hanover.

Grocers and Commission Merchants,
 Nos 87 and 89, Bowly's Wharf, Balt.

OFFER their services to Farmers and others, for the disposal of GRAIN and other produce. Having devoted many years to the business, they flatter themselves their long experience and extensive facilities enable them to assure the highest going market prices, and entire satisfaction in the sales. Personal attention is given to the delivery and weighing of Wheat consigned to their care. Charge for commission, one cent per bushel.

They would call the attention of Farmers to their large and extensive stock of GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, and would solicit an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

Particular attention given to the purchase of Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Guano, &c.
 je 1-11

HORNER'S PREPARED ANIMAL MANURE

THE subscriber asks the attention of the farming community to the following analysis by Dr. Jas. Higgins, Static Chemist, and comparison between his prepared Animal Manure, and Patagonian and Peruvian Guano. It is necessary for a full understanding of the comparison, to state, that his Compound costs but 25 cts. per bushel, or \$12 per ton. This preparation has been used with much success on the tobacco crop, and testimonials from Mr. Reynolds, Mr. R. H. Hare, Col. Bowie, and other well known planters and farmers, who have purchased it for Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, and spring crops generally, can be produced as to its efficiency, by practical tests. The bones used in the Animal Manure are now dissolved with sulphuric acid, which was not the case heretofore.

Put up in barrels at 25 per barrel.
 Apply at the corner of Chew & Enzor streets. Old town, Baltimore. JOSHUA HORNER.

LEONARDTOWN, Oct. 7th, 1851.
 To Mr. J. HORNER, Baltimore—Dear Sir:—Below I send you a statement of your Manure as to its essential valuable constituents, and the relation which it bears to Patagonian Guano. A ton of your Manure contains of

Ammonia, 54 34-100 pounds
 Phosphate of Lime, 800 do

The average of Patagonian Guano by the ton, as it is sold, contains of

Ammonia, 60 pounds
 Phosphate of Lime, 800 do

Estimating Patagonian Guano and your Manure by the same rule as to the value of the several constituents, the Patagonian Guano would be worth \$19.30 per ton, and your Manure \$14.44.

If Patagonian, therefore, be worth \$28.50 per ton, your Manure is worth about \$28.50 per ton.

THE VALUE OF PATAGONIAN GUANO AND YOUR MANURE. I determine the AGGREGATE VALUE of THEIR SEVERAL VALUABLE CONSTITUENTS, and by the same rule which would make Peruvian Guano worth \$48 per ton. Your Manure also contains 122 pounds of Gypsum, 114 pounds of Salts of Potash and Soda, and 200 pounds of Lime to the ton, being about equal to Patagonian Guano, of average quality, in these constituents.

Very truly yours, &c.
 JAMES HIGGINS, St. Ag. Chemist.
 P. S.—You can make what use you please of this. mh 1

GUANO AGENCY.

IN consequence of heavy advance in the rate of Freight and other expenses, the Peruvian Government has advanced the price of No. 1 Guano to \$35 per ton of 240 lbs.—at which rate orders will be filled at a charge of 1 per cent commission, purchasing and forwarding. When taken from the vessel or warehouse of the agent a saving of drayage can be made.

MEXICAN GUANO and other fertilisers purchased, and Seeds, &c. B. M. RHODES, General Commission Merchant, Feb 1 127 W. Lombard street, near Charles.

A. E. WARNER, No. 10 N. Gay st.

MANUFACTURER OF SILVER WARE, FINE GOLD JEWELRY, and importer of BEST SILVER WRE, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. would respectfully invite the attention of those in want of any of the above articles, that he keeps always on hand, and makes to order, every variety of Silver Ware, fine Gold Jewelry, and best quality Silver Plated Ware, which he will sell on the most accommodating terms.
 Feb. 1-11

PIANO FORTES.

THE subscriber is now constantly receiving new supplies of first class Piano Fortes from the celebrated factories of Chickering, Boston, and Nims & Clark, New York, with all the important improvements.

These Pianos are all made in the most substantial manner, and are particularly calculated to stand the most severe climates, being manufactured from the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials.

Orders from the country will be as fully and faithfully attended to as the parties were personally present.

F. D. BENTEN, 181 Baltimore Street, near Light Street.
 Also ROSENCRANZ'S GERMAN PIANO FORTES, with full Iron Frames—equal to any in the market. Nov 6no

DINSMORE & KYLE,
 GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 No. 156 Pratt Street Wharf, Balt.

OFFER their services to the Agricultural community for the sale of GRAIN, and other Produce. Strict attention will be paid to the weighing of Grain. They will also purchase Guano, and other manures for a moderate commission.

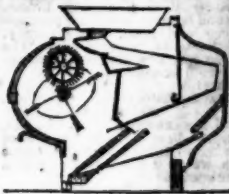
They invite attention to their stock of GROCERIES, LIQUORS & WINES, (many of the latter, very old, and of rare qualities,) all of which will be sold on pleasing terms.

To any business entrusted to them, they promise their best efforts.
 Feb. 1-11

THE GREAT PREMIUM FAN.

Patented, December 20th, 1853.

MONTGOMERY'S CELEBRATED DOUBLE SCREEN ROCKAWAY WHEAT FAN,



Has, during the past year, been proved to be the best one ever offered in the Middle States, having taken premiums over all that have been offered to the public from every quarter of the United States. It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the MARYLAND State Agricultural Society's Exhibition, in October last, where all the most celebrated Fans were in competition.

THE FIRST PREMIUM at the VIRGINIA State Agricultural Society's Exhibition, in November last.

THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE awarded SILVER MEDALS to it, at its Exhibitions in 1852 and 1853, as superior to all others on Exhibition.

THE FIRST PREMIUM was awarded at the Talbot Co. (Md.) Show, in 1852, and

THE FIRST PREMIUM at the Prince George's Co. (Md.) Exhibition, in 1853, by the special vote of the Society, in consequence of its superiority and value, it being contrary to their standing rules to award premiums to articles made out of the County.

We annex the following certificate from a respectable farmer of St. Mary's Co., and any number of others could be published if necessary, all tending to show the decided superiority of this Fan over any others that have ever been introduced in the Middle States—and as the manufacturers devote their whole attention to this one article, and rely for its continued success upon the faithfulness of its make, as well as the superiority of its principles of construction, farmers and others may rely on having their Fans made of the best materials and workmanship.

ST. GERMANE, ST. MARY'S Co. Md. Oct. 6, '53.

This is to certify, that I have tried Messrs. J. Montgomery & Bro's. Wheat Fan in some tallings I made in cleaning a part of my crop, which I did not think could be made worth anything; it extracted from a bushel and a half of fifth about three pecks of pure wheat. I must say that I never saw a Fan that can even come in competition with J. Montgomery & Brother's Rockaway Wheat Fan, for screening wheat.

BENJAMIN MCKAY.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, at the Baltimore city (Md.) Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.

No. 185 N. High St. between Hillen and Gay Sts. Balt.
Jan 1-11*†

Dutchess Swine.

Mr. Editor—When the Mount Airy Agricultural Institute discontinued Mr. Wilkinson's entire stock of Dutchess Swine, and have now on hand a number of choice PIGS of both sexes, and various ages, for sale at reasonable prices.

Jan 1-6*

D. LEAVITT, JR.
Great Barrington, Berkshire Co. Mass.

FOR SALE—MY FARM in Richmond County, Va. lying on Rappahannock Creek; the creek is navigable within two miles for vessels freighting from 2 to 300 bushels of grain; there are 430 Acres of land—I deem it unnecessary to say more, as I presume no one will wish to purchase without first seeing the farm.
ap 1-4*

R. T. A. GRESHAM,
Nomony Grove P. O. Va.

NEW BRICK MACHINE.

NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION IN BALTIMORE

It is so simple that any intelligent negro can learn to manage it in two or three days. You have merely to shovel sand into a box, and attach a horse to the sweep. The machine turns the clay, and moulds the bricks in the most perfect manner as has the most experienced hand can scarcely equal. When burned, they are found to be stronger and more solid than those made in the usual way, because the clay is worked stiffer under the pressure of the screw, than it is before to mould by hand. For a machine driven by steam, the clay is taken direct from the bank and passed through a pulverizer, which removes the stone and prepares it for the soak pit. Supposing the clay at hand, nine men and three boys will mould 1,500 bricks per hour. Price, \$200. A five mould machine, worked by a horse, with four men and four boys, will make 1000 bricks per hour—Price, \$300. A four mould, with the same force, will make 900 bricks per hour. Price \$250. Obtained gold medal from the Maryland Institute, 1853; premium from the Maryland Agricultural Society, 1854.

For further particulars, in a Pamphlet containing full instructions on Brick Burning, address
Dec 1-1†

FRANCIS H. SMITH, Balt.

MEXICAN GUANO for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
mh 1-1†

STIRLING & AHRENS,
64 Buchanan's Wharf, 1 door below Pratt St.

ZIMMERMAN & CO'S CELEBRATED PATENT Premium Thrasher, Cleaner & Bagger,

WHICH received the First Premium at the Crystal Palace, N. York, this making 10 Premiums in two seasons, in competition with the most celebrated Separators of the day; proving conclusively, that simplicity in construction, cheapness in price and durability in machine, is being fully appreciated, and the old complicated costly separators must yield their place to a superior machine. This Machine, for threshing, separating, cleaning twice, screening and bagging, (by one simple operation,) all kinds of Grain—the greatest labor saving machine extant, for simplicity, durability, cheapness and capacity, it has no rival in the world. It is capable of turning out ready for the mill or for seed, from 300 to 500 bushels of Wheat per day, with 6 or 8 horses, and 8 hands—or from 500 to 800 bushels with 12 horses and as many hands, doing the work cleaner, and breaking less grain, than any machine now in use. This machine received the first premiums at the Maryland State Fair, Balt., in 1852 and 1853; the Washington Co. Md. Fair; Valley Agricultural Fair, of Virginia, in 1853; and the Rappahannock Agricultural Society, at Port Royal, Va.; Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, 1853.

This machine is so simple in construction, that the one fan and shoe completely cleans and bags the grain, dispensing with all the complicated machinery (and consequent liability of derangement) in all other separators, thus making it more desirable to the farmer.

SHOP PRICES OF ZIMMERMAN & CO'S. THRASHER, CLEANER, BAGGER AND POWER.—Thrasher, Cleaner and Bagger complete, 6 and 8 horses, \$175—Power for same, \$100, making \$275 for the whole complete. Thrasher, Cleaner and Bagger, 36 inch Cylinder, \$200; Power for same \$135, for 8, 10 and 12 horses. This machine is complete with Band, Wrenches, &c.

REFERENCES.—Samuel Sands, Esq., Editor of the "American Farmer"; Col. Edward Lloyd, Easton, Md.; Capt. D. Cox, Northumberland Co. Va.; Hill Carter, Esq., Richmond; Richard Willis, Esq., Richmond; Col. Charles Carroll, near Edlicott's Mills, Md.; F. Nelson, Esq., Richmond; Col. B. Davenport, Jefferson Co. Va.; Dr. Harding, Northumberland Co. Va.; Capt. Harding, Northumberland Co. Va.; Hugh Nelson, Esq., Clarke Co. Va.; Charles Macon, Esq., King Geo. Co. Va.; S. W. Thomas, Esq., Clarke Co. Va.; Dr. T. J. Marlow, Frederick city, Md.; David Boyd, Esq., Frederick city, Md.; Ezra Houck, Frederick city, Md.; Samuel Holt, Middletown Valley, Md.; John Clagett, Hagerstown, Md.

The above machines are manufactured in Charlestown, Jefferson Co. Va. All orders addressed to us will be attended to with promptness, and all threshers sent out warranted to come up to the standard.

Mh 1

ZIMMERMAN & CO.

WYE HOUSE, April 14th, 1854.

Messrs. Zimmerman & Co.—Gentlemen: From the trial I gave your Threshing machine and Cleaner, I was pleased with the working, being both fast and clean. It takes more power to work it than a thrasher alone, but this is more than compensated for in the saving of manual labor. I think with the hands necessary to work it, more grain can be threshed and secured, than can be by the same hands, with any other machine I have used. It is well adapted to field work, soon set up and requiring but little fixing to prevent the waste of grain.

may 1

EDWARD LLOYD.

Brett's Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
Right on the corner of Baltimore and Light Streets.

FOR SALE, AT ONE PRICE ONLY,

Shirts, Stocks, Ties, Collars,
Gloves, Scarfs, Suspensers, Half Hose,
Handkerchiefs and Cravats, ready hemmed,
Under Shirts, Drawers, Toilet Articles, &c.

Heinrich's patent Tailor's Shears, Trimmer, and Point Agency, at patentee's prices. These superior articles will be found valuable in cutting out servants' clothing.

Strangers will find in our store adherence to the One Price System, the surest guarantee of paying no more than citizens; and also of buying at a fair price, as, to secure trade, and carry out our rule successfully, we must sell as low as any one can afford to dispose of like goods, of the same quality.
may 1-1†

Important to Purchasers of Lumber.

THE UNDERSIGNED having superior advantages in the purchase of LUMBER, can sell Shingles, Laths, Cullings, Pickets, &c. at low prices; from the wharf, foot of McElderry's Dock, & opposite State Tobacco Warehouse, No. 1
aug 1-1†

ROBERT HOOPER.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE will take place on the 18th SEPTEMBER next, at the spacious Hall of the Institute.

Mechanics, Manufacturers, Artists, Inventors, and others, in the State of Maryland, as well as the country at large, are respectfully invited to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, to display their taste and skill in the collection about to be made.

The Maryland Institute is now established upon a footing which enables the Managers to hold out stronger attractions than, perhaps, any similar Institution in this country.

The central position of the city of Baltimore, and its contiguity to the seat of Government, ensure the most extended facilities for an exhibition of the works of art and mechanical skill, which may be placed in charge of the Institute; and the great care, heretofore taken in the appointment of suitable and impartial judges to establish the grade in which each contributor is entitled to stand, and to pronounce upon the certificates of merit, gives earnest of the desire of the Managers to avoid all ground of complaint in this most delicate department of their labors.

The purpose of the Managers will be to make the approaching exhibition one of the most attractive that has taken place in this country. Their splendid Hall is now complete in all its appointments, and is admirably adapted, as it is well known, to the accommodation and display of the objects of taste and interest, of whatever class or description, which may be entrusted to them by those engaged in the mechanical pursuits.

The Board of Managers have the pleasure to announce that the sum of five hundred dollars has been placed at their disposal, to be appropriated as follows:

1. For the best invention of work of a mechanic, residing within the limits of the State of Maryland, whose age shall not exceed 25 years.—One hundred dollars.
2. For the best invention or work, the production of a Female, residing within the limits of the State, whose age shall not exceed 25 years.—One hundred dollars.
3. For the best invention or work of a Maryland mechanic, without reference to age.—One hundred dollars.
4. For the best invention or work, whether of taste or domestic utility of a Maryland female, without reference to age.—one hundred dollars.
5. For the most practical invention adapted to common use—to be estimated with reference to cheapness and general utility.—one hundred dollars.

These premiums will be awarded by the most competent judges in all the various Departments to which they belong, both male and female, either in plate or money at the option of the successful contributor.

The premiums above enumerated are offered with a view more particularly to stimulate home industry, and being wholly independent of the general Treasury, will in no manner interfere with the premiums and rewards of merit usually bestowed by the Institution, upon successful competitors from other States.

The Board of Managers earnestly invite the active co-operation of the mechanics and industrial classes throughout the country in contributing to the important object they have in view.

Circulars, with rules and regulations, and any other information in reference to matters of detail, will be promptly given by addressing, post paid, the secretary of the Institute, Mr. John S. Selby.

A. DENMEAD,
THOS. STOW,
C. W. BENFLEY,
J. F. MEREDITH,
je 1-1st

THOMAS SWANN, Chlr'n.
ENOCH PRAIT,
THOS. J. LOVEGROVE,
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THOMAS TRIMBLE,
Standing Committee on Exhibition.

Sweet Corn for Fodder.



STOWELL'S EVER GREEN, and the recently introduced **OLD COLONY SWEET**, are the best and by far the most productive varieties to sow broadcast or in drills, to cut for **Green Fodder**; the stalks (nearly the whole of which are edible) attaining a much larger growth, more profusely furnished with leaves, and being more nutritious than other sorts—May be sown as late as 1st July with advantage.

Price 25 cents a quart or \$5 per bushel.
J. M. THORBURN & Co.
15 John street, New York.

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VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is anxious to sell a tract of land in the County of King George, within one and a half miles of the RAPAHANOCK RIVER, containing from 450 to 500 acres, four fifths of which is well inclosed and divided in three fields—for further particulars, address the subscriber at Eagle Hill Post Office, King George County, Va.

A. T. DISHAM. je 1-1st

NO WONDER HE WAS THANKFUL.

READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

REGISTER, October 19, 1853.

DR. GENTLEMAN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased one of your agents three boxes, and before I had finished the third box, was completely cured. I verily believe, but for Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, I should have now been in my grave; as it is, I am enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physician's fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS, Traveller in Western New York.

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, also his great American Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE EFFECTED BY DR. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge.

NEW YORK, March 19, 1852.

DR. GENTLEMAN—This is to certify that I have been troubled for almost four years with a choking sensation, sometimes so bad as almost to suffocate me; I employed two regular physicians, but to no purpose. I was then persuaded to try a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I took two tea spoonful a one dose. It soon began to operate, when it made thorough work. (I had a regular worm factory within me.) I should judge it brought away from me some two quarts of worms, they had the appearance of having burst. I took the remainder of the bottle at two doses. The effect was, it brought away about one quart more, all chopped to pieces. I now feel like a different person.

The above is from a widow lady, forty-six years of age, resident of this city. For further particulars, the public are referred to Mrs. Handle, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Thell, Druggist, corner of Rung and Monro streets.

P. S. The above valuable medicine, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all the Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless. ju 1-1st

BONE DUST.

THE subscriber will furnish ground Bones, warranted free from every mixture, or the entire quantity forfeited. He has lately made such an improvement in his machinery for crushing bones, as to enable him to sell an article better than ever before offered, a sample of which can be seen at the office of the American Farmer. My Bone Dust weighs, from the manner in which it is manufactured, 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel. Price 60 cts. per bushel, or \$22 per ton of 200 lbs. I guarantee it to weigh 55 lbs. at least to the bushel. My Bone Dust is the finest made in Baltimore.

None of my manufactured Bone Dust is sold, except at my Factory, JOSHUA HORNER, Corner of Chew and Ensor sts., Old Town, Baltimore, or orders may be left with Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer.

I furnish to my customers, when bags are not sent, 2 bushel bags, 6 cents each.

Reference—Messrs. Randolph, Gifford & Co., 158 Thames street.

JAMES BAYNES, Wool Dealer,

Warehouse No. 104 Lombard st. near Calvert, Balto.

IS prepared at all times to give a fair market price for WOOL of all descriptions. He would recommend to farmers to be more particular in washing their Wool, and in getting it in good order before bringing it to market, to ensure them a fair price. The demand is good, and the probability is, that it will continue so the coming season. Those having wool to dispose of, are invited to give him a call before disposing of their fleeces. Any information as to putting it up for market, &c. will be freely given.

References—B. Deford & Co., and Withers Brothers, Baltimore—Jas. Mott & Co., and Houston & Robinson, Philadelphia. Ap 1-1st

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